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The Liberator.

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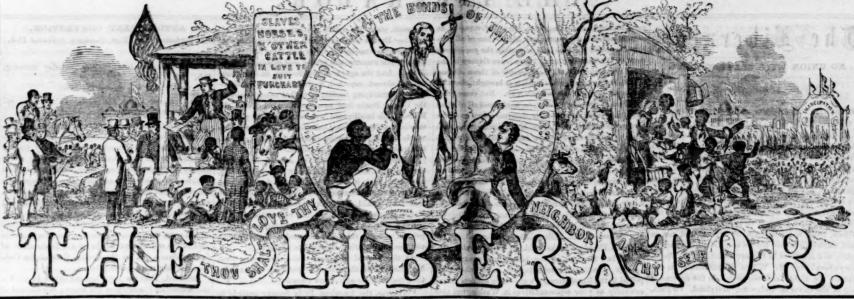
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mittee, but are not responsible for any of the of the paper, viz: - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK.



- WILLIAM ELLEBY CHANNING.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.'

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

M. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1857.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1364.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 9.

and (Va.) Examiner, Jan. 23d. THE FREE NEGROES OF THE SOUTH

O BE EXILED OR ENSLAVED. na longer a subject of doubt whether free no main in a slaveholding community. age meritarious exceptions, they are idle, vaga-intemperate, dishonest, indolent. They be-observely to the class of consumers, and hang ht upon the body politic. They ar avy charge upon the public economy in but, free in the presence of the slave, de of the involuntary laborer, having example, inflame the spirit of inby their conversation, and present the ready instruments of correspondne ready instruments of corresponding intations and of general organization irit of discontent and insubordina-pen rebellion among the slaves. rs, they are unfit for employment in ad if engaging in the mechanical igher departments of manual labor,

affend the self-respect of the important hites laboring in those pursuits. The law of natural destiny, they seem incapable of awners of the soil—barring a very few ex-which prove the general rule. There is no in our knowledge of the tree negro popula-successful free negro tiller of the soil. If places him in possession of land, it gradualunder his tenure into the weed grown has been the curtilage of the negro in his, and for as many centuries. It has ordained for the African without a to till the soil, than for the wild Arab or dons, economically, than the free Afri-gricultural community.

only for the mechanic arts as for agricul-

nting the power of combination, of ac-measurement and calculation, of mental tration and physical application, which are entials in mechanism. Our whole expericentials in incentarism. Our winds experi-ción in the trade has never produced a single cof a master-workman; his highest success department of industry, showing him noth-ore than a tolerable jobber, or a respectable Besides, as we have said, to encourage him trades, is to wound the self-respect of one of st sterling and respectable classes of our white tion, and to drive all of these, but such as are t manly pride of character and occupation, minity. Hence, nothing could be a saly in the economy of a community an in part of citizen mechanics, than a popuee negroes employed in the mecha

ee negro, therefore, must needs live a vagain the rural districts, performing occasion-mental offices for the whites for which the abundantly adequate; or collect about the nd villages to perform those offices of mental service to which the slaves are not adapted—postitutions which pay the highest tempodegradation. Thus, too, it is that in perturbation and infamous offices, the free these menial and infamous offices, the free esents an ugly economical anomaly-a puome sore upon the face of our society

slaves acting by compulsion of a higher will, sustain itself as a constituent element of tion, and when individually released from e and set free upon civilization, hangs us a right and fastens as a gangrene sore upon the

al system.

condition of the free negro population itself
for a change in its social state, no less urgently
the general good of the white and slave popun demands some radical measure looking to the on of the class in our midst. And thus, the in for solution is, how shall our social rid of this population? Plainly, there two modes of effecting the riddance—those ling all of them off who shall elect to go—and se who remain again into the condition of

quire the free negro to go North, is only to that of him which the North encourages his r and neighbor among the slaves to do. The are not injured by his emigration thither, as tify, by enticing our slaves into same step. The free negro goes from a com-ity in which he is feit and feels himself to be a sale, and which lab is incessantly to spew him, to a community which welcomes his race with arms, and seems to worship the color of his and the curl of his hair. he refuses to emigrate to the more hospitable by the there is no extraction before the

the there is no other alternative left under assuing in the premises, but to sell the free neslavery. The Commonwealth has already ber right to sell him into bondage by author-sale for jail fees and other debts to herself. as thus been long ago asserted and you, so that it is only the expediency of the which is left to be determined. There are free negroes in the State, the sale of whom weduce in the public treasury \$20,000,000, to deduction in proportion to the number hould voluntarily emigrate to the North. are 238,187 free negroes in the slave States ; s almost one-tenth as many as their whol ation. Their sale and employment in the cotton would enhance the wealth of the essurably, and do much towards extending dure of that staple into new regions of domain, bow it is not prosecuted for want of slave

LETTER FROM SYRACUSE.

risonian Pow-wows, and Fanaticism in Gene-th-The Old-Fashioned Abolitionists and their Al-ba; how they Quarrel—The Republic Safe.

This heautiful city is rather dull at present, not-the heading the efforts of the Garrisonites to knock-sation into a cocked hat, by a series of pow-rows per juperation against the Constitution of uted States and all who support it. Their age have been but thinly attended, and there reason to hope that the Constitution will be study. age to stand it, pretty much the same as if noth-had happened. Syracuse is generally considered control of fanaticism of all sorts in this State, as ster is in Massachusetts, and is, I think, fair ntitled to the distinction; yet even here you and people who reckon a white man to be as t likely to choose their channel of communica-

of those who have no credit in this world, and would be impeached as easily in a justice's court as in the cart of heaven.

The war now waging between the Black Republicans and their hate allies and bed-fellows, the old fashioned Abolitionists, is amusing enough to outsiders. Their anxiety to be rid of each other; their mutual disclaimers of sympathy, and strong declarations of hostility, are certainly very funny, when one considers their recent affiliated labors for Fremont, free-thander, and free-plander. The real difference between them, however, is not important—being merely a question of ways and means. The regular, open Abolitionist, aims to dissolve the Union by direct application of vigor and vinegar, while bis 'Republican' neighbor is waiting to see it 'slide' as the result of a slow process of sapping and mining. Let us be thankful that the Republie is not in the care of the 'Republicans,' and that the Garrisonites are as impotent as they are malignant.

SELECTIONS.

POLITIGAL ASPECTS OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Close of 'The Story of a Fugitive Slave: with a Glance at the Present Aspects of the Slavery worthern home in pursuit of his fugitive vieting, (thereby converting free men, whose boast it had been that no tyranny could subdue them, into Southern vassals,) created a large amount of healthy and slavery opinion. But the repeal of the Missouri

Clase of 'The Story of a Fugitive Slaver with a Glame at the Princet Aspects of the Slaver with a Glame at the Princet Aspects of the Slaver With a Glame at the Princet Aspects of the Slaver With a Glame at the Princet Aspects of the Slaver With a Glame at the Princet Aspects of the Slaver With a Glame and the Princet Aspects of the Slaver With a Glame and the Princet Aspects of the Slaver With a Glame and the Princet Aspects of the Slaver With a Glame and the Princet Aspects of the Slaver With a Glame and the Princet Aspects of the Slaver Slaver. The American report has been spent in the commission of nets, and the propagation of opinions, whele he propagation of opinions, which has their natural fertits in the Border Radiantson of the Slaver with a Slaver Slav

alians of one-tenth as many as their whole share a limited or successful possible of articles. It is not prosecuted for want of slave before the following programment of the spirits of just new made patient with the following programment of the memoral possible of the stable into new regions of domain, we it is not prosecuted for want of slave before the following propose to subvert and reconstruct it?" Still almost the experiment of university is not prosecuted for want of slave before the following propose to subvert and reconstruct it?" Still almost and their Almost the experiment of university that the construction of the following propose to subvert and reconstruct it?" Still almost the experiment of university that the construction of the following propose to subvert and reconstruct it?" Still almost the day of vengoance and retriving the matter of the following propose to subvert and reconstruct it?" Still almost the day of vengoance and retriving the proton stabled to many other conclusive cridences were recently been discovered in section to success the still still almost the experiment of university in the consideration of the following propose to subvert and reconstruct it?" Still almost and their almost the following propose to subvert and reconstructions. If free so that the strength of the following propose a relative to the strength of the following proposed relative to the strength of the follow

Rose of 'The Story of a Fugitive Slave: with a Glance at the Present Aspects of the Slavery anti-slavery opinion. But the repeal of the Missouri Compression of the Slavery opinion.

nals in the Southern States, and one of Mr. Buchan-an's leading organs, has recently published articles on the failure of the experiment of free society! The neighboring States, and which the slaveholders, in

these examples, and 'bring forth fruits meet for re-pentance,' by opening wide her prison-doors, and hidding the captives be free.

MISSIONARY'S OPINION OF THE AF-RICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The Rev. Mr. Bushnell, now in this city, has been The Rev. Mr. Bushnell, now in this city, has been a missionary on the Western Coast for thirteen years. He is stationed on the Gaboon River, right on the line of the equator, and in the heart of the slave region. Their first mission-house was on the site of an old Portuguese slave factory, where the trade had een carried on for more than two centuries. On an sland at the mouth of the river are heavy guns, grought there by the Portuguese two hundred and

causes their trade to languish, other branches of in-dustry revive. The chiefs, finding less demand for human flesh, bring down other commodities—ivory, palm oil, gold dust, dye woods and ebony. Thus the instant the slave trade is checked, there springs and more lucrative. The trade in slaves is more profitable than trade in ivory, for it is easier to steal

section their kindred. But when every bed justion accreted, individed by war and maddened by runn, to father will sometimes sell his own child. 'I have even known,' says Mr. Bashnell, 'a husball at sell his wife!'

It is often said that these poor Africans do not suffer much, for that they are incapable of feeling. They are little above the beast, and, like animals, all places are indifferent to them. 'Having food and raiment, they are therewith content.' But our informant tells us that, on the centrary, they are revy sensitive race. Natives of that torrid clime, over the content of t

THE POWER OF SLAVERY.

The following official notice, posted on the door of our sanctum, explains itself. The judgment was rendered against us at the suit of the slave-catcher, Garland, in Judge Miller's Court, at Madison, more than a year and a half ago. For sundry reasons, best known to the parties, this execution has been delayed till this time. We are of the opinion that if Fremont, instead of Buchanan, had been elected President, we should never have been called on offi-cially to pay Garland for the loss of his alleged chattel. The paper reads as follows:-

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE. Benammi S. Garland, vs. Sherman M. Booth.

brought there by the Portuguese two hundred and fifty years ago.

Thus ample time has been given for the great experiment of civilization. By this time, the Slave Coast ought to be the seat of a high state of civilization. But the missionaries seem to think that this intercourse with other nations has only caused a deeper night to descend on that dark continent. Mr. Bushnell even goes so far as to say that the slave trade is the great curse of Africa; that it renders the wildest savages still more flerce and cruel, and that it baffles all attempts at civilization.

Of course, all other commerce is killed by this traffic. The country is rich in natural products, and might furnish a large export. But all is kept down by this one trade. So soon as a British squadron, hovering on the coast, puts the slavers in fear, and causes their trade to languish, other branches of industry revive. The chief, facilize the commerce is a comment of the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in the advent on the district of the District of Wisconsin, in the dout of and under the seal of the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in the advent of the District of Wisconsin, in the and under the seal of the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in the dout of and under the seal of the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in the and under the seal of the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in the dout of and under the seal of the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in the dout of and under the seal of the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in the dout of and under the seal of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in the dout of and under the seal of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in the dout of and under the seal of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, in the United States for the District

S. V. R. ABLEMAN, Marshal, Per Geo. Cogswell, Deputy. Marshal's Office, Milwaukie, Feb. 2d, 1857.

The public mind is familiar with the history of the instant the slave trade is checked, there springs up a legitimate commerce. But while that is in full blast, it kills everything else, for it is more exciting and more lucrative. The trade in slaves is more and more lucrative. The trade in slaves is more lucrative. and more lucrative. The trade in slaves is more profitable than trade in ivory, for it is easier to steal a child than kill an elephant.

But the commercial loss is nothing to the moral desolation which it leaves behind it. The slave trade is the cause of almost all the wars between different tribes. It keeps them constantly floating to receive them constantly floating were received and sapical support of these prosecutions were founded, unconstitutional and void, was hailed with more universal approval than any decision of any court in this country, and there is no question that the people of Wisconsin are sesolved to sustain the decision of our court at all times, and at all hazards.

But the commercial loss is nothing to the moral desolation which it leaves behind it. The slave trade is the cause of almost all the wars between different tribes. It keeps them constantly fighting to procure fresh victims. It excites them to attack defenceless villages, and to seize men, women and children. Thus it stimulates to burnings, to murder and to massacre.

Mr. Bushnell has taken away our chief consolation in this trade, which was that these poor wretches were only taken from being slaves in their own country to be slaves in ours—which seemed a greating provement. But he informs us that but for this foreign trade, they might not be slaves at all! In fact, he doubted whether slavery existed on this Western Coast until two or three centuries ago, when the Portuguese tempted the chiefs to sell the bodies of men. It was Christian traders who first taught the poor matives these arts of cruelty. At any rate, if slavery existed at all before, the whole system has been extended and fortified, and increased in horrors by the demand for slaves to export. If left to itself, it would soon dwindle and die; for there is no internal cause to sustain it. Labor is not of value enough. A slave is good for nothing to keep, but only to sell. It is the cupidity of West Indian traders which spurs on the natives to burning and butchery, and which brings upon this desolate coast all the wose of hell.

A matural effect of such a trade in flosh and blood is to produce a frightful disregard of human life. It has reduced the value of a man to the triffe that he will bring from the trader. Many a man has been beyonght for a cask of rum. Lately the price has risen, so that now an able-bodied man will fetch about \$40, and a boy or girl perhaps half that sun. Of course, it tends to destroy natural affection. The natives are simple-hearted, and strongly attached to their kindred. But when every bad passion is excited, imbrated by war and maddened by rum, the father will sometimes sell his own child. I have even known, says Mr. Bushne

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI. Both branches of the Missouri Legislature have passed a resolve declaring the emancipation of slaves in the State not only impracticable, but any movement towards it impolitic, unwise and unjust, and that it should be discountenanced by the people.

The Legislature, it seems, is behind the people, as the Church also is.

ture you have so faithfully presented us, you have bowed the knee.'
You announce the 'sentiments, principles and purposes' of the Republican party of which you are a member, as follows:

'The maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution.'
'It is a self-evident truth, that all men are endow-

'It is a self-evident truth, that all men are endowed with an inalienable right to liberty,' etc.

'No person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.'

'We believe in the sublime doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal,' etc.

This you believe to be, not with Mr. Calhoun, 'a This you believe to be, not with Mr. Calhoun, 'a rhetorical flourish,' not 'an eloquent and passionate manifesto of a revolutionary war,' but 'a living truth from the pages of the New Testament.'

Moreover, you assure us, 'We (the Republican party) believe, with Henry Clay, that "Slavery is a curse—a curse to the master—a wrong—a grievous wrong to the slave; that it is all wrong, and no continuous can make it right.

possible contingency can make it right.""

The radical and consistent advocates of human freedom thank you for this plain, out-spoken condemnation of the outrage on all law, human and divine

Alas! for that delusive enchantment of the powers of darkness which influenced you and your party to subvert your own just and immutable principles, in the following avowal to the community:

We vindicate the rights of the States-the right of

'We vindicate the rights of the States—the right of the Southern States, if they choose, to hold men in slavery.' Other expressions imply the same.

Now, sir, where is your inalienable right to liberty? Tell me not that you dony the States all moral right 'to hold men in slavery.' You allow a right, and that right, whatever it may be, alienates your 'inalienable right,' and you are involved in contradiction. If the Southern States, as you avow, have any right to inflict on millions of their human brethren what you declare to be 'a curse' and 'grievous wrong,' it follows that your doctrine of the inalienable right of all men to liberty is false, and the gentleman who denominated it 'a rhetorical flourish,' is far more consistent than you and your party. your party.

your party.

O, my dear sir, for righteousness and humanity's sake, I beseech you to review your anomalous position. You assert the inalienable right of the slaves to liberty, to be 'a living truth from the pages of the New Testament,' and with the same breath 'vindicate the right of the States' to destroy it! You hold that 'God is the great agitator' against vile oppression, and set yourself against Jehovah's agitation, and 'vindicate the rights' of the oppressors!

You and your party acknowledge, before God and man, that American slavery is a moral wrong. Permit me now to inquire, where do you find in that holy volume to which you have appealed, any authority to 'vindicate' a moral wrong! By what sort of casuistry do you transform a moral wrong; into a right? Can State or national enactments do it? Have they a right to 'frame mischief by a law?' Sir, Jehovah himself disclaims this in his appeal to the intelligent universe: 'Are not my ways equal?' Shall worms of the dust claim an authority above

I apprehend that your regard for the Union is a shield against the arrows of conviction, which ought to penetrate the inmost recesses of your conscience. I beseech you to lay no such flattering unction to your soul. You practically subvert your own prin-

I beseech you to lay no such flattering unction to your soul. You practically subvert your own principles by vindicating the pretended right of tyrants to reb millions of men of God-given rights, to maintain a Union of a character the very opposite of that which you profess to advocate.

At present, though Liberty and Union is the nation's principle, Slavery and Union is the damning fact. Our boasted Democracy and Republicanism is a mockery before high heaven and the civilized world—a stench in the nostrils of the Eternal, who hateth oppression. Go sir, throughout the earth; in vain will you seek to find a grosser outrage on pure Democracy than you can find at home.

Another aspect of this direful subject, is worthy of your consideration. On what basis does your just and determined opposition to the extension of slavery rest? Is it not on the principle that liberty is the inalienable right of all men, and that 'no persons should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law? Now, sir, if these principles are inadequate to destroy the right which you vindicate of holding men in slavery in the Save States, they are inadequate to sustain your opposition to the introduction of slavery in the Territories. States, they are inadequate to sustain your opposi-tion to the introduction of slavery in the Territories.

tion to the introduction of slavery in the Territories. Your unrighteons concession removes your foundation, and your desired superstructure cannot go up. The streams of this river of death will flow on until its source is annihilated.

Of what value is your adoption of the determination of Mr. Webster, to 'oppose all such extension, and all such increase, in all places, at all times, under all circumstances, even against all inducements, against all supposed limitations of great interests, against all combinations, against all compromises '? Do you not reduce all this to a mere 'rhetorical flourish,' so long as you 'vindicate the right of the Southern States, if they choose, to hold men in slavery '? The language implies that you will oppose

Southern States, if they choose, to hold men in slavery? The language implies that you will oppose the extension of this odious wrong, if necessary, even against the inducement of preserving the Union; consequently you ought to oppose its existence, if necessary, against the same inducement.

Union? The character and value of the American Union must be tested and determined by the same immutable standard of righteousness as all other associations. All must be judged, not by their professions merely, but by their works. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' What then does the Holy One who inhabiteth Eternity, and what does the civilized world know about the American Union? Is it not known as a potent Union, whose concentrated power is pledged to rob millions of the human brotherhood of their God-given rights? Is it not a Union defying the commands of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, to 'do justly and to love merey'; to break the galling yoke, and to let the oppressed go free? Is it not a Union to violate his blessed law of Love which induces us to do unto others, as we would have others do unto us?

Our boasted Union is 'weighed in the balance'.

law of Love which induces us to do unto others, as we would have others do unto us?

Our boasted Union is 'weighed in the balance' of eternal justice, and is 'found wanting.' Ichahod is written thereon. It cannot stand before that 'sword' of righteousness which the Son of the Blessed 'came to send' throughout an ungodly world, for the severance of truth and righteousness from that very injustice and oppression which so prominently characterizes the American Union. That sword, sir, will yet hew this Union, as Samuel hewed Agag. ewed Agag.

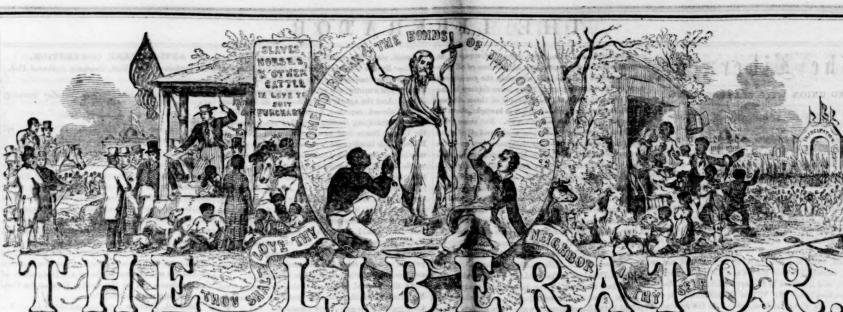
hewed Agag.

The 'cternal judgment' hastens! Tremendous is the responsibility resting on the rulers of the earth. Into the ears of the Avenger of the poor the cries of the oppressed have entered. Before his awful tribunal we must all appear.

Yours, respectfully, for the rights of humanity,

HENRY GREW

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1857.



THE 'LIBERATOR' NEWSPAPER. To the Elitor of the Anti-S'avery Advocate.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—I am one of those who highly disapprove of the way in which many persons attempt to detract from the character of the American Abolitionists on account of a difference of opinion on dectrinal questions. I was recently in the company of a person from American in the company of a person from America, who stated that the *Liberator* was used by W. L. Garrison (who was asserted to be, and I suppose is, rison (who was asserted to be, and I suppose is, its editor) as a means of propagating 'infidel' principles. Now, without more definite evidence, I will not believe such an assertion. If it is true, men will agree with me, I think, that although the fact of a man's holding 'infidel' principles may not and I believe is not sufficient reason for refusing to co-operate with him, yet that he has no right to use the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society as the means of furthering such opinions, they being foreign to the subject of slavery.

If it is not true, I think it is due to W. L. Garrison that it be denied. I do not wish it to be supposed from the above, that I think W. L. G. does hold such views. I hope and believe he does not.

I will just say here, that I believe you are quite in error in charging the Society of Friends (for I suppose you allude to them) with 'rejecting some parts of Scripture as uncanonical.' I do not know a single member of the Society w'to rejects any part of the Bibbo as it is received by Protestants in general—I am thine truly.

al—I am thine truly. 1st of 1st mo., 1857. JNO. B.

REMARKS.

One of the principal means employed for dama-ring the American Anti-Slavery Society has been o point to the course of Mr. Garrison, the Presito point to the course of Mr. Garrison, the President of that Society, who, in his newspaper, the Liberator, opens his columns to the discussion of a vast variety of subjects, connected with faith, morals, and social progress. Now that Mr. Garrison is the editor of the Liberator is a fact, and that he takes this course in his paper is unquestionable. The paper is his property, subject to his sole editorial control. It is not in any sense the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which might cease to exist to-morrow without in any way affecting the position or prosperity of the Liberator, except in so far as the members of that society may serve to swell its subscription list. And if Mr. Garrison were now to cease his connection with the Serve to swell its subscription list. And it sir-Garrison were now to cease his connection with the American Anti-Slavery Society, the *Liberator* might still continue to go on as before. The contents of his paper are subject to his selection, to accept or reject, and neither that society nor any other of its m mbers has authority to influence his choice.

Mr. Garrison declares that his paper shall be 'a free paper,' in which all classes of thinkers shall have a fair hearing. He declares that he has faith in truth, and does not fear the light to which it will be aphinged by free discouraged. will be subjected by free discussion. A large por-tion of every number consists of selections from the Southern newspapers, containing the grossest abuse of Abolitionists in general, and of himself in particular, the most monstrous perversions of Scripture in favor of slavery, and every kind of argument in support of that system which the ingenuity of man has hitherto devised. Any one who wants to find all that has been said on behalf of slavery, as well as the strongest arguments from Scripture and common sense against it, is referred to the *Liberator* as a most abundant repertory of facts and arguments on both sides. But, besides this, the phrenologist, the homocopathist, the hydropathist, the pleader for a universal language, the millemarian, the univer-salist, the opponent of capital punishment, the tectotaller, the deist, the spiritualist, the atheist, the rationalist the anti-salbatarian, the preser man. the rationalist, the anti-sabbatarian, the peace man the rationalist, the anti-sabbatarian, the peace man, the non-resistant, with their opponents, have all had its columns opened to them, to state their views at the bar of public opinion. It is Mr. Garrison's principle, and, rarer still !—his practice, to let all honest opinions be heard; strong as he is in the confidence that truth never loses by open discussion. We know of no other man and we never heart.

We know of no other man, and we never heard of one, who has acted so completely upon this plan, and it has exposed him to unmeasured hatred and calumny. No one could take such a course but one who has a clear conscience and an unspotted char-acter; for whilst we are all generally willing to see our own views prominently stated, we are apt to our own views prominently stated, we are apt to dislike any great prominence to be given to those from which we strongly dissent. With respect to the theological or anti-theological views which have thus appeared in the columns of the *Liberator*, they may be all found stated in equally strong terms in the pages of religious newspapers and reviews, and in orks of writers on natural and revealed relig on ; with this difference, that in the Liberato objectionable argument is not always followed by a refutation, nor does the editor think himself bound refutation, nor does the editor think may seem to reply to all the statements which may seem to him objectionable, although always ready to open the objection who way desire to do so. He his columns to others who may desire to do so. He does not so distrust his readers as to act as if he thought that God always required to be defended, and truth to be taken care of.

There is probably not a reader of the Liberator who has not at some time or other objected to something which its editor has allowed to appear in his columns—and Mr. Garrison has been re-peatedly remonstrated with by persons of less nerve than himself, on account of the subjects discussed, employed by his contributors. No man who did not possess great force of character could have carried in such a newspaper for twenty-seven years, as Mr. Garrison has done.

Garrison has do When we are asked what is Mr. Garrison's creed, we reply that he calls himself a Christian, and that we believe him when he says so. No man has ever made so much use of Bible arguments in opposition to slavery. The Bible is his principal literature, for to slavery. The Bible is his principal literature, for he is not a man of learning or much literary culture. What his precise creed is, we do not know, and have not cared to enquire; but, in our opinion, if he is not an honest man, there is no such thing as an honest man. If we could be convinced that he was a hypocrite, as some of his calumniators have suggested, we should lose our confidence in human We do not believe there is a man in the United States who knows him who would make any ich charge against him.
Having said thus much, we will repeat what we

said last month, that our mode of estimating the nists and all others with whom we cor contact, is by their fruits; which we regard as the only test by which mortals, with their limited vision, are capable of approaching to a just estimate of one another. Amongst individuals of boundless credulity and of the extremest scepticism, we know of some whose active benevolence, goodness of he and perfect sincerity we entirely trust, and wh friendship and good opinion we highly esteem. trust, and whose

If the Liberator were the organ of any Anti-Shavery society, we would think it unjustifiable that it should be made the receptacle of opinions on subjects which have no connection with the Anti-Slavery cause. But it is no such thing—no more than the Times nowspaper or the Leeds Mercury. The only pretence for saving or supposing that it is so, lies in the fact that its owner and editor is an emigent Abilitionist, and that he is the President of lies in the fact that its owner and editor is an emi-nent Abolitionist, and that he is the President of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Yet we believe that sooner than alter to dictation the character of his paper, Mr. Garrison would give up his presiden sition; and the fact that the n society have placed him in their chair, proves not only that they regard his services and cha the highest respect, but that they do the character of the Liberator and the only that they regard his services and character with the highest respect, but that they do not regard the character of the Liberator, and the confidence stinced by its editor in the ultimate triumph of truth, as any legitimate bar to his usefulness as a friend to the American slave. No Abolitionist is expected or invited to take the Liberator as a part of his until alwery work. It is free to all to take, or to relies it.

The organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society is the National Anti-Slavery Standard, published weekly in New York, at the rate to British subscribers of 12s, 6d. per annum, besides a penny paid by the subscriber on the receipt of each paper. This paper we shall be happy to order, free of all charge for agency, for any who send as their names te money. It is ably conducted and is a hand-ind most excellent journal, and quite free from these devices speculations that are found in the Liberator, and which some people seize hold on to damage the reputation not only of Mr. Garrison, but of the whole American Anti-Slavery Society.

High price of Negroes.—The Abbeville Press, of the 28th ult., says: 'At an Alministrator's sale in this vicinity, a few days since, of the late John L. Beyd, deceased, a lot of over sixty negroes were sold at an average of about \$716 cash. Field hands brought from \$1,000 to 1,300. Terms, a credit of 12 months without interest. Corn sold from \$0 to 90 cents per headed.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 27, 1857.

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN FACE.

A. G. Brown of Mississippi on the Slavery question, speech, delivered two days before these 'explanations') had said, 'We vindicate the right of the South Message, and Lawrence M. Keitt of South Carolina ern States, if they choose, to hold men in slavery' - and on Slavery and the resources of the South. All these again- Plant yourselves upon your reserved Constitu speeches contain some correct ideas and some true tional rights, and we will aid you in the vindication of is a difference in the amount of disregard of the rights whole South undertakes, by force, to assert his 'ir and interests of the slave displayed in them, and the alienable right to liberty,' is to be met by the opposi difference-what there is of it-is in favor of Mr. tion, not only of his master, but of his master's ally, Wilson, but it is a difference in degree, and not in Mr. Wilson-if Mr. Wilson is to be believed. kind, namely—Messrs. Brown and Keitt disregard the rights, and acquiesce in the oppression, of all slaves, everywhere: but Mr. Wilson discriminates; he dis- George Washington, referring to some disastron to him neither men nor brothers; and in regard to them, in the language of his friend Mr. Webster, he Now, the friends of this Honorable Senator, and the Northern men in the public councils would endan- vindication as sufficient, will allege that in these very

erty; that is admitted. But since, in spite of abun- fluid by the assurance that nine-tenths of it is pur dant and oft-repeated proof, many people seem not yet to understand that Mr. Wilson is also false to liberty, cate their clearness and salubrity to the mixture; the we will quote such evidence of this as his speech af- one tenth of ink does make the whole unpalatable and fords, and show how carefully he is adjusting his ser- unwholesome.-c. x. w. vice of God in such a manner as not to offend the devil.

Mr. Wilson says, for himself and his party, in rela-

ter and slave-Sir I can stand, we can stand here to-day, and say as the great New England orator then said, that their accusations and suspicions are wholly groundless."

On page 5th, replying to various charges in the President's Message against the Republican party, one of which is that they are 'inflamed with a DESIDE 16 to the William of the Bible Society, a great incorporated body, supported by and fairly representing all the sects which call themselves Econgesical, has circulated in one of its official documents, an elaborate representation of the Bible. change the domestic institutions of existing States,' he says, 'Sir, I deny each, every one, av, all of these charges. There is not the semblance of truth in

He proceeds, page 8th, 'We went before the cou try with this declaration, that the Federal Constitu- of brevity, into the shortest space, we take this oppor tion, the Constitution as it is, should be preserved'; and 'We vindicate the rights of the States-the right to, for the benefit of the many who, in conversation of the Southern States, if they choose, to hold men in slavery'; and he concludes, page 16th, with the promise silently to acquiesce in the undisturbed and indefinite continuance of slavery where it now is, if the slaveholders, on their part, will refrain from extending it Bible Society, and any of its numbers can be obtained further, as follows:

'Senators have told us they want peace—they want repose. Well, sir, I want peace—I want repose. The State I represent wants peace, wants repose. Tens of millions of our property are east broadcast over the Southern States. The business men, the merchants, the manufacturers of my native State want peace as much as you can want it. You can have it. But you cannot have it if you want to extend slavery over the free Territories. You cannot have it if you bring You cannot have it if you bring don your policy of slave extension. Cease all efforts to control the political destinies of the country through the extension of slavery as an element of political pow-Plant yourselves on your reserved constitutional ghts, and we will aid you in the vindication of those

All this, observe, is in Mr. Wilson's own speech, quite voluntary and spontaneous, The following statements were made when he was 'put to the question, by Mr. Brown of Mississippi

*Mr. Phillips, as the Senator says, takes extreme views. I differ from him altogether in regard to them.'

*My idea is this: I want all men who are opposed to slavery to take a moderate and reasonable position, to abandon the extreme notions which those men entertain, to oppose the extension of slavery, separate the Federal Government from its connection with it, bar-federal Government from its connection with to abandon the extreme notions which those men entertain, to oppose the extension of slavery, separate the Federal Government from its connection with it, bushish the negro discussions that we are having in these Halls, and leave slavery in the slave States, where the Constitution leaves it, to the care of the people of constitution leaves it, to the care of the people of blieval, high-minded, just men of the South will, in like on the slave states. I believe that when that is done, the liberal, high-minded, just men of the South will, in gling to maintain it in opposition to those teachings, their own time and in their own reasoning? safe emancipation.'

Now, what contempt can be too great for the man, who, after having written the following to Wendell is most amply recognised; it is upon Phillips, (which had been so thoroughly published that there was no possibility of denying it.) - I hope. Further on, the author of this Address represent my dear sir, that we shall all strive to unite and combine all the friends of freedom; that we shall forget fortify slavery to such an extent as to put the stabileach other's faults and short-comings in the past; and ity of the institution beyond the possibility of cavil. or all labor to secure that co-operation by which alone of a doubt-as to make it perfectly impregnable.' THE SLAVE IS TO BE EMANCIPATED, and the domination of his master broken. Let us remember that more than three millions of bondmen, groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall cease to reproach each. We would not be startled at the announcement of the

from Massachusetts when he wrote the letter, he is certainly the most unfortunate man that ever took up a pen to express an idea. While I certainly shall not a pen to express an una-undertake to say that the Senator's interpretation of his own language is not the true interpretation, I do undertake to say, and appeal to the intelligence of the Senate and the world, whether any other man would put that interpretation on it. When the Senator deput that interpretation on it. When the Senator de-clared: 'Three millions of bondmen, grouning under nameless woes, demand that we shall cease to reproach nameless woes, demand that we shall cease to reproach one another, and that we labor for their deliverance, he used language which would teach every man who read it to believe that he was ready for any scheme which looked to the emancipation of the slaves in the States. There are no three millions of slaves anywhere else groaning under nameless woes, nor enjoying the highest degree of human felicity, or any intermediate state of misery or happiness between the two; the only slaves on this continent to which the Senates.

In the Bible Society Record for April, 1855, appears he only slaves on this continent to which the Senator ould have alluded, were the three millions of slaves the States; and when he said to Wendell Phillips:

You and I, your friends and my friends, must labor meessingly for the deliverance of those three millions passage:

passage: of bondmen, he must have meant—at least, the human mind will conclude, in the absence of his own denial, that he meant—the slaves. In the States. He says he did not so mean, and I am bound to believe him; but I am sorry to trust his candor at the expense of his understanding.

passage:

"This subject of furnishing the Bible to slaves is one of vast importance, and will, I trust, receive more of the attention of our Southern auxiliaries than here-tofore. I find that the EXCELLENT ADDRESS recently delivered in South Carolina on this subject, and reprinted delivered in South Carolina on this subject, and reprinted

of his understanding.

Mr. Wilson. Without interrupting the speaker too much, I wish to say that Mr. Phillips and Mr. Phillips's friends did not so understand it. They know my precise and exact position. The letter was probably hastily and carelessly written to a friend; but the construction the Senator puts on it, no man in Massachusetts ever nut on it.

We beg that those among the Republicans who Now let us glance at the position previously held have a 'desire' and a 'disposition' to 'change' such by the American Bible Society towards the American 'institutions' in the Southern States as allow men and women to be bought, sold, worked and bred like cattle, will read, mark, learn and inwardly digest Henry Milnor, seconded by Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, it was what he scants; namely—(we omit those items which on Divine aid, will endeavor to supply all the desti-tion exceptible of 'explanation')—1st, to banish the tute families in the United States with the Holy here discussions from Congress; that is, to relinquish Scriptures, that may be willing to purchase or receive the control benefit at present resulting from the per-jury by which alone a thorough hater of slavery can

An efficial publication of the Bible Society, re-

gain admission to Congress: (By the way, as at present advised, we must acquit Mr. Wilson of all per-jury connected with his oath to sustain the pro-slavery parts of the Constitution :) 2d, to leave slavery in the slave States to the care of the people of those States, and to leave emancipation until it is brought about in their own time and in their own way. But since great numbers of the slaveholders, in words, and all of them in acts, have expressed their determination to make We have before us the late speeches in Congress of slavery perpetual, and since Mr. Wilson (in his own tements, but all of them are false to liberty. There those rights '-it is plain that whatever slave in the

regards the rights and acquiesces in the oppression period in the Revolutionary war—'The soldiers ran a couly of the slaves in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, cowardly as your representatives in Washington nov Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, run from a bully's threat'-it seemed as if there need Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, ed no more special designation to bring to the mind of Texas, Arkansas and Missouri; these, he concedes, are every individual in the vast assembly the name of

assures his friends the slaveholders, [who have some- Honorable Senator himself, wherever he has an audiconceived a suspicion 'that the influence of ence that he thinks shallow enough to accept such per the relation of master and slave,'] that 'the sus- speeches he said many things really favorable to liber nicion which exists is wholly groundless; there is not, ty, and really hostile to slavery. No doubt of it. But and never has been, a disposition in the North to in- he also said the infamous things above quoted; and refere with these interests of the South.'

It is quite unnecessary for us to present an array of evidence that Messrs. Brown and Keitt are false to lib-are not in the least induced to drink an inky looking

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

We are informed that a clergyman, in a town tion to the charge of Southern men, that there is a Massachusetts, recently denied, in public debate, the disposition in the North to endanger the relation of mas- truth of the following statement, made on page size of Tract No. 19 of the series published for gratuit distribution by the Anti-Slavery Society, entitle Relations of Anti-Slavery to Religion ':-

sentation of the Bible as a pro-slavery book, chaterizing the representation (Bible Society Rec

Since much of the evidence contained in the trac above-mentioned was condensed, by the desirablenes tunity to state the full evidence in the case allude or debate with elergymen upon slavery, are met by unscrupulous denials. The 'Bible Society Record,' published monthly i

New York, is the official journal of the America at the Society's Depository in this city.

Kansas here as a slave State. If you want peace, aban-don your policy of slave extension. Cease all efforts its statements to this effect, in the portion republished a pro-slavery character and tendency; and among and endorsed by the Bible Society as an 'IMPORTANT DOCUMENT,' are the following :-

'The fear to put the Bible into the hands of the slaves argues, in the first place, a want of confidence in the efficacy of its divine teachings."

'It is strange, that when the question is as to placing the Bible in the hands of the slave, we are in-

clined to ascribe to its teachings a reverse influence to

that usually claimed for them But to me, the strangest thing of all is the fact, that the very same Christians, followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, who invoke the prayers of the church

ow stands the case? Why, that the teachings of the Bible are not only not unfriendly to the insti-tution of slavery, but that it is in them the institution

that putting the Bible into the hands of the slave; will

Again, he saysless woes, demand that we shall cease to reproach each other, and that we labor for their deliverance, — could make the above statement to his slaveholding associates in the Senate, and then, when the flagrant contrariety between the speech and the letter was charged upon him, could wriggle out of it by 'explanations' which most richly deserve the sarcastic comments of Mr. Brown, and the subsequent derision of the Senate: —

Mr. Brown, and the subsequent derision of the Senate: —

Mr. Brown, and the subsequent derision of the Senate: —

Mr. Brown if that was the idea of the Senator from Massachusetts when he wrote the letter, he is certainly the most unfortunate man that ever took up a certainly the most unfortunate man that ever took up the contraction of the mare in utter ignorance of the authority by which we essay to hold them in bondage, or demand at their hands obedience and service. To such, how would we be startled at the announcement of the fact, that two thirds of the slave population did not know rebelieve that the subject of slavery, or their condition, was ever alluded to in the Bible; that two thirds of the slave population did not know be believe that the subject of slavery, or their condition, was ever alluded to in the Bible; that two thirds of the slave population did not know be believe that the subject of slavery, or their condition, was ever alluded to in the Bible; that two thirds of the slave population did not know be believe that the subject of slavery, or their condition, was ever alluded to in the Bible; that two thirds of the slave population did not know oblide the subject of slavery, or their condition, was ever alluded to in the Bible; that two thirds of the slave population did not know or believe that the subject of slavery, or their condition, was ever alluded to in the Bible; that two thirds of the slave population did not know or believe that the subject of slavery, or their condition, was ever alluded to in the Bible; that the subject of slavery or believe that the subject o abuses, the tendency of which is to undermine the insti-tution. Now, relieve the minds of both parties of this darkness and ignorance, and thoroughly educate and tural views of the whole subject, and of what an in mense weight will the institution be relieved :

> Now, the whole of this villanous representation first, that the Rible sustains slavery, and next, that it circulation among the slaves is desirable for the very

In the Bible Society Record for April, 1855, appear a letter from the Senior Secretary (Rev. J. C. Brig-

tofore. I find that the EXCELLENT ADDRESS recently delivered in South Carolina on this subject, and reprinted in part in our Record, has been widely read, and so fa as I have learned, meets the approval of the Christian

Thus this second endorsement by the Bible Society of a pro-slavery address, (representing the Bible pro-slavery book, and urging its circulation for the Massachusetts ever put on it.

Mr. Brown. I expect the Senator has been explaining it there, as he has here. (Laughter.)

pro-slavery book, and urging its circulation for the purpose of fortifying slavery,) vouches for it not merely as important, but as excellent. merely as important, but as EXCELLENT.

Twenty-seven years ago, on motion of Rev. Dr · Resolved, That this Society, with humble relian

ly issued, states the result of that resolution as follows :- By the blessing of God, in the course of that time, every accessible family in the more settled portions of our country was visited and supplied with the Bible.' And the agents of the Society, in this country and abroad, reported, entirely without qualifica tion, the gratifying intelligence, that every family in the United States had now been supplied with the Bible. This intelligence was received with peculiar satisfaction by British Christians. But they after wards learned that the slave population had been entirely neglected in this distribut

Twenty-two years ago, at an Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York city, May 6th, 1834, it was voted to offer five thousand dollars to the American Bible Society, on condition that they would supply every colored family in the United States with a Bible. A committee of eight persons, Rev. Cyrus P. Grosvenor Chairman, was apointed to make this offer, and made it the same day,

and the Bible Society declined to accept it. At the Annual Meeting of the succeeding year, May 12th, 1835, the following preamble and resolurenewing the offer, were passed :-

'Whereas, the American Bible Society regards it-self as unable directly to offer the Holy Scriptures to our enslaved brethren, therefore, 'Resolved, That we earnestly entreat that Society

to request its auxiliaries to see to it that every colored family in the United States be furnished with a copy of the Bible, and renewedly extend to that institution the offer of five thousand dollars towards the effort.

A committee of seven persons, Lewis Tappan chairman, was appointed to communicate this offer. They did so, and the Bible Society again declined to accept

ultingly in relation to this offer, 'The Society resolved to have nothing to do with it.' And, in reference to gela. a report that they had accepted it, Mr. Hunt says-'The Bible Society published, some time since, a denial of the report, in Duff Green's paper.'

This, then, appears to be the history of the Bible Society's relation to the slaves :-

1. They utterly neglected and ignored their destitution of the Scriptures, both as families and individ-

rous of promoting the interests of the slaves, to supply the slaves equally with others, being at the same wards took pains to repel the rumored imputation of having consented. 3. When they found a proposition for such distribu-

tion originating among slaveholders, published for the very purpose of securing their domination as slaveholders, and recommended as the most thorough means of keeping the slaves in permanent subjectionmeans of keeping the slaves in permanent subjection—without any special request or offer of funds, they echo the proposition, republish it with its array of pro-slavery arguments in their official organ, and characterize it as an important document and an excellent and that the American Government is an overstand and an excellent and the American Government is an overstand and as meeting the approval of the Christian community.

Now, will any friend of the Bible Society tells us when effect hearing for processing for a processing for the proposition of the people who are crushed by it.

Resolved, That while, as Abolitonists, it is not for the proposition of the proposit

the Hon. and Rev. Managers of the Bible Society really prefer that slavery should be fortified and perpetuated? We pause for a reply.-c. k. w.

PROGRESS OF SLAVERY. The Christian Inquirer asks-

What does this mean? Suspended from an upper window floats this flag over Broadway:

FREE FARMS FREE PASSAGE BY STEAMER TO NICARAGUA, ON THE 26th.

This is the promise held out by the fillibuster, Gen. Walker, and his friends, to raise recruits for the conquest of a people with whom the United States is at peace. This is a remarkable contrast, that right in peace. This is a remarked commerce and civili-tion, should float the buccaneer ensign—in defiance treaties and the rights of property. in a spot where e value of property is so guarded that every foot is the value of property is so guarded that every foot is worth its covering in gold dollars, and where the slightest theft would be visited by severe punishment. That flag is an outrage upon our deeds and notes of hand, a premium upon robbery, and a defiance of the Golden Rule. Pull down, we say, that pirate's proto lure men to crime and destruction

and voluntarily upholding, the Slave Power. It means, as many slaveholders have threatened, that of enmity to slavery yet remaining among us, is to be conquered and put down. And it depends in and still greater zeal and devotion. part upon you, O Christian Inquirer, whether or not this infamous project is to succeed. Cry aloud, lift up your voice like a trumpet, while there is yet time.-

DORE PARKER, at the recent annual meeting of the tles, that they were pestilent and seditious fellows Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in this city. It seeking to turn the world upside down; against the contains a noble and well-merited tribute to the self- prophets and reformers of all ages, that they were acrificing spirit, measureless devotion and unparalleled labors of ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, the moral Joan was doing God service; a cry characterized by moral of Arc, battling on a world-wide platform, whose case idiocy, intellectual stultification, envenomed malignihas nothing to match it in history in point of moral ty, or satanic perverseness, according to its source. and heroic sublimity.

made at the recent Convention in Worcester, and most tagonism to a pro-slavery religion be infidelity, then clearly defining the position, and setting forth the we are infidels; and if to declare that a slaveholding merits, of the Disunion enterprise, is printed in a Union ought to be dashed in pieces be treason, then pamphlet by itself, and we hope will be widely cirwe are proud of the title of traitors; for 'the head culated. It may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, and front of our offending hath this extent—no more. 21 Cornhill.

on and Hale for Congressional documents.

The favors of several correspondents, delayed by press of matter, will be attended to next week -- the African slave trade; the second was the stipula

The following intelligent classification forms the heading of an article in the New York Observer:

NEW MUSIC. Oliver Ditson & Co., 114 Washington street, have published music adapted to verses in Mrs. Stowe's 'Dred,' as follows :

'The mother I lost long ago.' The Birds and the Angels.

'The language of the heart.'

'They watched her breathing through the night.' Also, 'Serious Family Polka,' and

'I met him on a Monday.

Connection. The article in last week's Liberator on Equal School Rights for Colored Children, requires the following correction at my hands:

his own parish, but was refused occupancy of a neigh-boring pulpit, because of his anti-slavery sayings and it does, the whole country for the safety and perpetu

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. Rochester, New York, February 10th and 11th.

The Convention assembled on Tuesday morning Feb. 10th.

R. G. MURRAY was chosen President Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Comr

Whereas, through popular ignorance, prejudice, mis presentation and personal malignity, the principle nd purposes of the American Anti-Slavery So in whose behalf this Convention is held) are either rossly misunderstood or basely caricatured; and whereas, we claim to be candidly heard in our own

language, and to be judged by our own declarations

therefore,
Resolved, That the only abolition we promor call upon the nation to reduce to practice, is embodied in the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, and in the Golden Rule of the Gospel—nothing more, nothing less.

Resolved, That we have but one object in view

the immediate liberation of the Slave; but one test of statesmanship-the Slave; but one standard of pietythe Slave : in other words, we pronounce that state manship to be folly which leaves the Freedom of the Slave out of sight; that patriotism to be hollow which does not break his fetters; and that piety to be spurious which does not hail him as a man and a brother

Resolved, That he who was before all institut and is to survive them all, is greater than them all hence, that he is never to be sacrificed that they may be preserved; and whenever they come in conflic A letter in the Wilmington (N. C.) Press (dated with his God-given rights, they are to be modified or Oct. 7th, 1835, and signed Th. P. Hunt) states ex- abolished, and he is to stand crowned with glory and honor, as one created but a little lower than the an-

Hesolved, That we shall allow nothing to sta tween the slave and his emancipation—neither parch-ment nor compact, neither Constitution nor Union, neither political party nor religious seet; but we shall press through them all, or over them all, diverted by no side issue, intimidated by no menace, appalled by no danger, till we break his yoke, and place him re-deemed and disenthralled upon the world-wide plat-2. When requested from without, by persons desi- form of a common humanity.

Resolved, That we accord to the slave the sar rights that we do to any other human being-the right time offered five thousand dollars towards the expense to seek his freedom by flight, by resistance, by marof the undertaking, they utterly refused, and after- tyrdom, or by any other process which God and nature approve; that it is his duty to flee, to resist, to suffer, in vindication of his rights, and boldly to deny and despise the authority of his tyrant-master; that his only motto should be, 'Liberty or death! Resolved. That the presence of four millio

chattelized slaves in this land is awful and conclusive evidence of its utter religious apostacy and political

why, after having first neglected and then refused to us to set forth or promulgate any particular theological distribute Bibles among the slaves for the bursers of the slaves, they favor and recommend such distribution when it is desired for the benefit of the perfect founder, from the vile aspersions cast upon it by masters, and assumed to be favorable to the perfect in the vile aspersions cast upon it by the property of the perfect of TUITY of their power as slaveholders? Does the Rev. Senior Secretary (J. C. Brigham, D.D.) and do enslaver of men; that, in his gospel, we recognize the principles of justice and humanity- liberty, equality, fraternity'-a glorious vindication of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Resolved, That any religion which is at peace with

despotism is thereby proved to be a spurious religion and it is the duty of all who truly reverence God to trample them both in the dust.

Resolved, That while the North gives its support and sanction to slavery in fifteen States of the Union, it can make no consistent moral resistance to its exten sion in the Territories: that, if it would be a curse and crime to plant it in Kansas, it is no less criminal and disastrous to perpetuate it in Gardina; that it is equally absurd and immoral to make it a question of soil and climate, of latitude and longitude, or of bargain and compromise; that if it be compatible with Christianity and Republicanism to hold four millions o slaves as property, it is no less so to hold four hundred millions in the same condition; that to license op-pression is to lose the power to limit it; and that any other issue with slavery in this country, except that

Resolved, That if the cruel beating of Charles Sumhand, a premium upon robbery, and a defiance of the Golden Rule. Pull down, we say, that pirate's promise of booty and reward to his followers by appropriating what he never earned or possessed. Is it not strange that Government allows such an advertisement income and horrible lacerations inflicted upon the slave ings and horrible lacerations inflicted upon the slave Answer. It is by no means strange. It is the population should elicit still stronger expressions of natural mode of action of a Government chosen by, popular feeling; that if the cause of the Free State settlers in Kansas justifies the wide-spread agitation, the generous aid, the heroic self-sacrifice which it has the small amount of manliness, of love of liberty, and called forth, then the cause of the enslaved millions at

Resolved, That the cry of 'fanaticism,' infidelity and 'treason,' which is so widely raised against the uncompromising Abolitionists, is but the device of priest craft and demagogueism to frighten the timid, mis guide the unintelligent, and inflame the brutal-akin MR. PARKER'S SPEECH. On our last page may be to the charge that was brought against Jesus, that he found a full report of the speech made by Rev. THEO- was a blasphemer, and had a devil; against the apos disorganizers and heretics, whom to persecute and kil Resolved. That if, to make human liberty para

nount to all other considerations be fanaticism, then The admirable speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS, we glory in being fanaties; that if to be in daily an Whereas (in the language of John Quincy Adams,)

We are indebted to Messrs. Burlingame, Wil-South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three separate provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves: The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of pursuing tion to surrender fugitive slaves an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God delivered fro Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the princihe heading of an article in the New York Coserver:

'Atheists and Universalists. Should the oath be slaves—for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons-thus constituting a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more pernicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known, and making the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery, the vital and animating spirit of the National Government'; and.

Whereas, This view of the design and characte of the Constitution is sustained by the historical facts in regard to its formation, by its uniform interpretation by all the Courts and all the Legislatures of all the States, and by the spirit and action of the American people under it from 1789 to the present time, thus placing it beyond all reasonable doubt or denial; and, Whereas, a Constitution so framed and administer-

the clergyman on Cape Cod was not dismissed from an agreement with hell, to uphold which is morally W. C. N. ity of the slave system; therefore,

Resolved, That it becomes a high moral de solve the present National Compact; to raise ner of secession; to join in the cry of 'No Uni Slaveholders'; to separate the North from the that thus the awful responsibilities growing existence of slavery may be placed upon the those who proclaim their determination ate their nefarions 'institution'-the re-Slave Power, whereby it is enabled to strengthen itself, cut off-the slaves engl erect and look their lordly masters in the settle the question of their liberty without aneous influence—the slaveholders deprin auxiliary aid, and put in a situation in w be a physical and geographical impossib to retain a single victim in bondage and not by those of others who are hostile to us;

Resolved, That we hail, as a cheering sign of gress in the right direction, the Convention held at Worcester to consider the expedie and practicability of dissolving the Unic tion called spontaneously by a large and high spectable body of citizens, and characterize out its proceedings by the gravest deli the most carnest spirit, the clearest int the most determined purpose; and we arge up uncompromising friends of freedom in this and other Northern State to avail themselves of the liest practicable period to hold a similar (

On motion of Mr. Garrison, an invitation was tended to any and every person present during essions of the Convention, to participate i ceedings.

After some remarks by Messrs. Garrison and Powers, the Convention took a recess till the af

In the afternoon, Miss SARAH P. REMOND took floor, and spoke in vindication of that Christies which puts in practice the Golden Rule, and that! publicanism which renders operative the living ciples of the Declaration of Independence adequacy of our Constitution to afford protec colored citizens-free or slave-or even to per protect the white citizen-was demonstrate persons called upon to utter their protest, their innant protest, against the colossal sin of the a American chattel slavery.

Rev. S. J. MAY, of Syracuse, called attention history of the Anti-Slavery Society, from the uncement of the principle of immediate me conditional emancipation by Mr. Garrison; and t the position that a crisis was reached in which position of the Society was quite similar to the cupied a quarter of a century ago. Although progress was manifest, we were called upon another and greater step in advance of the p now reached by the mass of anti-slavery minds. Mr. CHARLES I. REMOND expressed his approxi

resolutions reported by the Business C but he questioned whether another class of doct was not needed here. There was danger that n would rest satisfied with the present condition of cause. The mere passage of resolutions did not ken the attention of the community. A recould be found for all kinds of anti-sla which applies a test. When you come to disc attention near home, and apply the test here Ro ter is rotten as punk! He believed there was som negro hatred here now as there was ten year He would be denied a decent bed at a 'rest hotel, and a decent seat in one of the churches as certainly as then. There is a contemptib dice against color here. As long as this ex could not approve of the state of anti-slaver of fugitives, they could vote the Republican tie the polls, but they could not stand the applicat a test. He is the true anti-slavery man who take stand-point of the slave, and the man or woma fails to do this, cannot keep pace with the re Liberty in Kansas was to be regarded the same as erty elsewhere. If slavery is worthy of suppor where, it is worthy of it in Kansas as much as in ginia. He thought that if it was right to cude black man, it was equally right to cudgel Sur and he rather enjoyed the blow which Granger ed in an omnibus at Washington, because it en such men the better to appreciate the treatm colored people. He rather enjoyed these thing the sooner they became general, the better. So the free State settlers in Kansas are concerned, not believe they went there to settle a princip to settle farms, and if their interests had not terfered with, we never would have heard so about them. He rose to utter his protest ago miserable prejudice against color in this city could not walk with a white female friend streets without her losing caste, and he be an 'impudent nigger'! We want, not Abelia but more men and women north of Mason and Dix line. We need lanterns in Rochester to search men at noon-day. With the bones of the Revolut ary Fathers, nearly all the manhood of the c was buried. He was willing to recognise that tended to the freedom of the black, but yet to learn of any good to the slave from the R lican movement. Not a slave had been eman by it. The pulpit and press in Rochester are as serving and cowardly now as they were ten year He was not sure but our cause had been hinde the Republican party. He hoped the plous would be run, beam deep, through this o leaving out of sight the cock-fighters and gam of South Carolina.

W. L. GARRISON spoke of the extent and mali of the prejudice against color-an exclusive can prejudice. It was a wonder that the black endured it as they had. It would be a great when this prejudice could be wiped out. But it be obliterated. And he appealed to the friend freedom to take special pains to live down and n Mr. G. then replied to the charge, so

against Abolitionists, of fanaticism. His fanation consisted in standing by the Declaration of Independent ence, in affirming his love of freedom, his regul the marriage institution, &c. - this, and no more naticism was a 'mad-dog' cry.

In conclusion, Mr. G. alluded to the starting

that all complexional distinctions were d with at the South. It was no longer per the skin and curl the hair of the white sla now, the fairer the skin, and the straighter i the slave was a female and beautiful, the higher price in the market. No white child is safe no the kidnappers.

Numerous extracts from Southern Journals read in defence of schite as well as negro slave Rev. Samuel J. May followed, alluding is of severe censure, to the property qualification in our State, bars the colored man from the box. He expressed his contempt for preju color, and his high admiration of the colored people, as it had been revealed to him. some most affecting instances of true nebility a

the blacks. In the evening, Mr. GUNNISON, of Rochests. that multitudes, who were firmly opposed to felt that more efficient service could be done to by perpetuating the Union than by laboring tion. If we have a sick friend, we are

desert, but seek to cure him.

Rev. S. J. Max was glad this question was before the Convention. It was an important on whether the perpetuity of the Union invalue tinuation of the sin of slavery. He presented from able men, North and South, 10th that the Union supported slavery, and its de would be tantamount to the destruction of tution. But for himself, while he did not lution, could justice only be done thereby felt unable to see that it was indispe

FEB He thought alayery thropower, and Mr. Garrison people to ex than to effect no dispositio question of to take. Mr. Gunn publican ar similar to t country. H result from Mr. MAY hasten him be dissolved

campaign by said. (Cheer was glad no were not in They were n ions deman either to mal trample it ur Mr. GARR lips, that Go ish slavery, ! to be left wit dissolution w absolute wor Wi h only e spair of ever ade was on deigned to le Mr. Garri ry character Mr. May not subject t er to reform Mr. GARI

knew of no was made g States must The slave S cept of the be honest. States to am amend it, as upon a rattle cans, not the growth, timent. Mr. GARI a feeling, bu at the Sout sin. The S

Mr. W. :

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Could I see

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the America forward to t party. Were the there would prived of lil privilege of Othello's relative to the Union I honestly t the result, t the North v prejudice a

term ' Unio Mr. WAT guage in n and could b (Applause.) was ordains which the very will co Mr. REM of anti-sla framed the till death. Mr. WAT

for the slav

Mr. GARI

light then e peach the those even Bible that such men Mr. REM or not? Mr. WAbeen a hyperst time garat time garat time garat time garan After fur son, Remote to Wedner

cessity of decipation, anti-sharer that acting imply an a of it. No an obligation by set the people be settled. Mr. Gastience above the friend of the friend of the control of the control

Convention recently e expediency, duty e Union—a Convention rege and highly re aracterized through-gravest deliberation cat intelligence, and d we urge upon the m in this and every meelves of the ear similar Convention m invitation was er present during the

GARRISON and A ocess till the after P. REMOND took the of that Christian Rule, and that Re tive the living prir opendence. The afford protection r even to perfectly emonstrated, and all

protest, their indig alled attention to the riety, from the first f immediate and un-Garrison; and took ached in which th to. Although great called upon to take lavery minds.

er class of doctrin is danger that many sent condition of lutions did not aw unity. A response nti-slavery, but come to direct vo d there was as much was ten years ago d at a 'respectable f the churches, now contemptible preja anti-slavery feeling to aid in the esca Republican ticket and the application of y man who takes the ice with the reform rded the same as lib orthy of support any

to cudgel Sumner hich Granger recei esta had not been is nt, not Abolitic f Mason and Dixon hester to search or es of the Revoluti hood of the cou ave from the Repu tochester are as tis y were ten years ag and been hindered been the ploughsha gh this commu ighters and gamb

extent and malign n exclusively Amer that the black mo doui. But it shou ed to the friends ive down and rebuk iam. His fanaticist edom, his regard for

the white slaves, hild is safe now from as negro slavery.

qualification which true nobility amen

as as much as in Vir-

, because it enables the treatment of the red these things, and the better. So far as ere concerned, he did ettle a principle, bu nave heard so much is protest against the er in this city. He comale friend in the and he being called recognise every at

is, and no more.

to the startling fact nger necessary to tel straighter the hair, tiful, the higher he thern Journals were

for prejudice agains of the character of yealed to him, citing r opposed to slavery by laboring for its

question was fairly in important question ion involved the one. He presented opin-South, to the effect y, and its dissolution truction of the insti-

FEBRUARY 27. He thought the people might, if they would, abolish North anti-slavery. So long as the North is pro-sla- the victims of American slavery. But Methodists are He though the Constitution. They had the elawery through the Constitution. They had the power, and it was their duty. And he desired to ask Mr. Garrison if it would not be easier to bring the Mr. Garrison at the constitution be causer to oring the one to effect abolition through dissolution. He had no disposition to idolize the Union, and felt that it was well to hold dissolution up to view, but it was a

Mr. Gunnison thanked Mr. May for his good Re-Mr. duarguments. His (Mr. May's) position was miler to that of many intelligent persons in the country. He thought injury rather than good would result from sending out the resolution in favor of dis-

stion of expediency which were the better course

Mr. May desired to say, that if any thing would hasten him to the conclusion that the Union ought to be dissolved, it was what had been said in the late mpaign by the Republican leaders. He was shockdat what Senator Wilson and Speaker Banks had said. (Cheers.) He voted the Republican ticket, but was glad now that party did not succeed, for they were not in a condition to assume the government. They were not yet strong enough to resist the conces demanded by the Slave Oligarchy. He desired ther to make the Constitution what it should be, or erample it under foot! (Applause.)

Mr. Garrison said he agreed with Wendell Philgos, that God did not send him into the world to abolh slavery, but to do his duty. Consequences were to be left with God. He denied that the question of lution was one of expediency. The people were plate worshippers of the Union. It was their God! With only expediency to bring them, he should depair of ever reaching them. Every issue they had de was one of complicity with sin. We have never

deigned to look at expediency.

Mr. Garrison then proceeded to show the pro-slave-

character of the Constitution.

Mr. Max inquired whether the Constitution wa not subject to amendment, and if it would not be easier to reform the Constitution than to destroy it.

GARRISON knew of no delay in morals. He knew of no such thing as waiting till a bad thing was made good, meantime pledging alliance to the To amend the Constitution, three fourths of the ates must unite. How long ere this can be done? The slave States are now a unit. He could not accept of the ground of waiting till some future time to honest. He could not wait for three fourths of the States to amend the Constitution, but he must himself upon a rattlesnake! Our fathers made government a

Mr. May asked if he (Mr. G.) had no evidence of the growth, in the slave States, of an anti-slavory sen-

Mr. Garrison did not doubt the existence of such a feeling, but he knew of no considerable prevalence at the South of a sentiment regarding slavery as a sin. The States of the South stood before us as a

Mr. W. J. WATKINS then took the stand, and declared himself to be an unadulterated, uncompromising Abolitionist. But there is, said he, a difference opinion among the friends of emancipation as to the means to be made use of to accomplish abolition. Could I see that the Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell,' I should so declare it, and trample it under foot. But it is easier to call it such, than to prove it to be so.

He held that the Constitution, viewed in the light

of the rules of legal interpretation, is an anti-slavery decument. Not that such was the opinion or inter tion of the framers, but such we find it.

Mr. Garrison-Does our friend mean to say that the intent and meaning of a compact are not to be considered? Should not the construction of the fra-

Mr. WATKINS thought not. If the tyrant omitted any clause necessary to secure his part of the compact, we are at liberty to take advantage of it. He held that it was an insult to the colored population to hold that they were not included in the 'we' of the Constitution. You cannot ignore the colored man. For the government was instituted to secure the blessings erty to 'ourselves,'-that is, the framers, white people, and 'our posterity,'-that, at least, included ree fourths of the slaves of Virginia! (Applause.)

Even if we believed that the clause which has been endered as justifying the rendition of slaves was intended to signify slaves, yet, as it does not properly describe them, we are not bound by it. He thought the American Anti-Slavery Society too prone to go forward to the relief of the Slave Power, by claiming their own interpretation of the phrase to be the true one. That was the great fault he found with the

Were the spirit of the Constitution carried out. there would be no slaves. 'No person shall be deprired of liberty without due process of law'- The rivilege of the writ of Anbeas corpus shall not be spended.' Put these two clauses together, and Othello's occupation 's gone.' The simple provision relative to habeas corpus, if adhered to, would set every slave free. We are told that the dissolution of the Union would result in the extinction of slavery. honestly think not. And even if this were to be the result, the condition of the thousands escaping to the North would be little improved by reason of the prejudice against color so virulent here. He could think the dissolution of the Union the best thing

Mr. GARRISON desired to inquire if Mr. W. used the erm 'Union' in the sense in which it was commonly

employed and understood.

Mr. WATKINS replied that he intended to use language in no captious spirit. He believed there was ad could be no union between Freedom and Slavery. (Applause.) Only carry out that Constitution which was ordained to secure the blessings of liberty, and which the American people love and revere, and sla-

Mr. REMOND _ Will Mr. Watkins tell us what kind of anti-slavery men he considers those men who amed the Constitution, and remained slaveholders

Mr. WATKING replied that there was not so much ight then as now, and we need not necessarily imeach the moral honesty of those men. There are those even now who will attempt to prove from the Bible that slavery is right, and there might have been such men then.

believes treorge Washington to have been a hypocrite

Mr. WATEINS-I do believe Washington to have been a hypocrite. This is my private opinion, for the first time publicly expressed.

After further conversation between Messrs. Garni-ON, REMOND and WATKING, the Convention adjourned to Wednesday.

SECOND DAY.

Mr. May reiterated his inability to perceive the neresity of dissolution to accomplish the work of emanipation. He could not see how it was to separate the the largery from the pro-slavery sentiment. He felt that seting under the Constitution did not involve or imply an assent to anything wrong in the construction it. No compact, agreement or oath could impose shligation to do wrong. He believed that good was ions by sending anti-slavery men to Congress. When e people become anti-slavery, the Constitution will sati-slavery.

take that oath.

He would recognise fully the merits of the issue preton's position respecting the restoration of fugitives, and cited the case of his attempt to kidnap his run-

away slave woman. Mr. Bloss-But he did not get her !

Mr. Garrison-No, because of the breeze it created It is notorious of Jefferson, said Mr. Powell, that dren have been exposed for sale in the slave market. strongholds of the Slave Power. Members of the Republican party tell us of the value of the Union to the slaveholders, and that the security other prominent authorities in support of his charges of their slave property depends upon its preservation, against the American Church, as the bulwark of th and then add their willingness and determination to slave system. Our motto is, 'No Union with Slave preserve the Union at all hazards. We ask and de- holders, Religiously or Politically.' mand the immediate dissolution of the slaveholding Miss ANTHONY made an allusion to the dare distribute Sumner's and Seward's speeches in the Garrison advertised to speak, scarce a city minist dare distribute Sumner's and Seward a spectrack in the streets of Charleston. There is already a crack in the thad entered the door.

Rev. S. J. Max said that he, as the only minister or spectral to the door.

In the afternoon, Mr. GARRISON addressed the Conport of the motto-No Union with Slaveholders !

A stream cannot rise higher than its source. From to speak for the slave. He was denied admission

To show the good resulting from radical anti-slavebeen enough radical abolitionism in the State of Penn- the pulpit, he should never forget, sylvania. To this Mr. Wilson gave his assent.

ceeded at some length to state his propositions, definslavery character of the Constitution.

afternoon session. The object of these meetings was BARNES now says the same thing. discussion, and for the purpose of defraying the expenses, which in the case of this meeting could not be

Mr. Samuel D. Porter, who sees eye to eye with some and kiss the Pope's toe! There was no infidelity forced to deal with.

go South and reclaim the young man, for whose pur- journed sine die. chase a subscription was now being circulated in this city, who was a native born citizen of the Empire State!

If those who held the anti-slavery construction of President Anti-Slavery Convention. the Constitution would give him one single case in which they had made use of it to liberate a slave, he I am on the prairies of Illinois—now snowy waste

be, he should be glad to have Samuel D. Porter, (who in this building up of a free public sentiment which he believed was intelligent upon the subject of slave- shall turn and overturn all that is pro-slavery in ry,) awake to-morrow morning with his (Mr. Re- Church and State and social life. Not that this word mond's) complexion! If that did not change his of mine is much needed for your sakes, -for whateyviews of slavery, and an anti-slavery Constitution, er may be my theological ideas touching the 'persenothing would.

the American Church upon slavery.

or apologizes for the 'sum of all villanies.' The This moral movement is the nucleus around which churches at the South are fully committed to the sup-port of slavery. They sell their own members on the auction-block, for gold, with which to purchase Bibles, ry Wilson, when in an Anti-Slavery meeting in Bosto support their ministers, to maintain missionary ton, are standing near the fire, their hearts warm, operations, &c. Churches at the North are, to a great extent, in religious fellowship with those of the same denomination at the South. Take, as an illustration, babbling about the Union to keep good repute with

the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. P. here read from the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church in relation to slavery, wherein slaveholders are recognised as 'approved brethren' in ground than any great party ever has occupied, shows

rery, the Northern Church pro-slavery, there will be no dissolution. But we are laboring for and expecting and Episcopalians. Through the Government, other a change. The oath to support the Constitution covers an immorality. Hence a man cannot do right, and kee, whose members own no slaves, become responsible as holders of slaves. They recognise Border Ruffian A. M. Powell was disposed to look with less favor Democrats and slave-holding Republicans as Chris upon the Republican party that his friend, Mr. May. tians, and throw the weight of their religious influence on the side of oppression. Take, for instance, the sented by that party, the non-extension of slavery. Quakers. I have in mind an influential member of But his stand-point of observation was from the posi-Quakers. I have in mind an influential member of tion of the slave, and, as one with those in bonds, he tion, voted for James Buchanan, to administer for four felt himself outraged and wronged by the present at- years to come the United States Government, in actitude of the party. The Republican party 'goes for the Union, even with slavery sanctioned by that Union,' the Cincinnati Platform. And it was only last Spring says one of the leading organs in its support, in Penn- that this man had a son driven from Virginia, because sylvania. Mr. Powell read from an article in the New he presumed, in a Lyceum discussion, to advocate, not York Tribune, the great mouth-piece of the party, de- the abolition, but the non-extension of slavery. I re claring that it is not its intention to emancipate slaves, fer to Francis Ray, a much-respected young man o nor to benefit the condition of the African race, but Chatham, N. Y., whose Card appeared in the New only to restrict the spread of slavery. From its own testimony, as given us by its chosen organs, and the leading members authorized to speak in its behalf, may we show the position of this party to be one of Ruffian, slave-catching Democrats, while the majority hostility to the slave. Mr. Powell continued to read from leading Republican journals, and from the addresses of its prominent advocates, extracts defining within the States. What would you say of Quakers the position of the party, and defending it from the found in political alliance with horse thieres? And charge of abolitionism. He referred to the platform what shall we say when we find them in political althat the 'Union must and shall be preserved,' and liance with the stealers of men, women and children spoke of the purpose of the party to bring back the Only the Old School Covenanters are exempt from the Government to the position in which Washington and charge of slave-holding. They refuse to be in alliance Jefferson left it. He proceeded to speak of Washing- with a Government which dooms every seventh man and woman to bondage. But members of the Quake and other Churches aid, through the Government, t

'good and regular standing' in their respective de Mr. P. then referred at some length to the Bible he was not only a slaveholder, but that his own chil- Tract and Missionary Societies, showing them to be

hold, buy and sell slaves, and are none the less in

In conclusion, he quoted from Albert Barnes and

Union. And do you ask where you should draw the the local church and ministry respecting the sin of line? With Francis Jackson, I would say to you, slavery, and suggested that, had this been a meeting 'draw it around yourselves.' The world is greatly in of the Tract Society, and Rev. Nehemiah Adams been need of men and women, such as will not worship at advertised to speak, every minister in the city would the shrine of the 'Union' and slavery, but have been present; whereas, with a cause involving States to amend the Constitution of the Consti licans find the Union of little worth to themselves millions of human beings, a cause attempting the south of Mason and Dixon's line. Not a soul of them work of carrying the Bible to them, and Wm. Lloyd

the stand, and probably in the Convention, ought to vention upon the constitutional question, and in sup-Powell) against the Church. He must, however, ac He entered upon a detailed history of the framing knowledge that he could not see the fallacy of the of the Constitution, and the intents and purposes of speaker. He believed the American Church to be those engaged in its preparation. It was morally im- the great bulwark of American Slavery. He then possible for the people of this country to make an antislavery Constitution with their pro-slavery principles. isters and churches of Boston, when he first began such a devilish heart, an anti-slavery Constitution all the churches, but he advertised that if no other place was found, he would speak on Boston Common That spirit of determination to be heard, drew his ry effort, he stated what he had observed to be a fact, (Mr. May's) attention, and in the Infidel Hall which that in those sections of the country where disunion sentiments were strongest, John C. Fremont received the heaviest vote. Massachusetts and the Western over letters written by him to the leading clergymen Reserve of Ohio were the best abolitionized portion of in the country, urging upon their attention the cause the country, and they send the best representatives to of the slave. From not one of those ministers did he congress. So long as this high standard is held up, will be drawn up out of the parties. The Re- ing in one of them to give offence. On the next publican party made an issue with slavery, for that he Sabbath, he (Mr. May) made his first allusion to th thanked God. That party was evidence of growth- slave from the pulpit, and there was but one in tha growth as a result of abolition effort. Where this ef-whole Boston congregation to take him by the hand fort has not been expended, there is moral darkness. He told Senator Wilson after the election that the reason Fremont was defeated was because there had not words in behalf of the slave she had ever heard from

Mr. GARRISON expressed his gratification at the fair Mr. Sam'l D. Poeter (of Rochester) here desired hearing which had been accorded the Convention in to present three propositions embracing the constitu- Rochester. Strike, but hear! They had been heard: tional question for discussion this evening. He pro- the blows, if any, were yet to be given. Mr. G. then briefly rehearsed the ground occupied by the Convening his position to be that of firm belief in the anti- tion, and repelled the charge of 'Infidelity,' so often raised against them. It was true, that in all ages. He was followed by Mr. Garrison in a few remarks, religion had been against reforms, but the Anti-Slavery Society was not an Anti-Bible or an Anti-Sabbath Mr. REMOND asked permission to detain the audi- Society; it was Anti-Slavery, nothing more. For ence while he presented a fact that had recently come twenty-five years, it has defended the Bible as an to his knowledge. It was known that the opposition Anti-Slavery book; but it has said that if the Bible had occupied the greater part of the time during the sanctioned slavery, it was not of God,-and ALBERT

less than \$75, a collection had been taken up. When of it ought to go on his hands and knees to Rome, of the opposition, was called upon, he said he had Protestantism. There can be no infidelity where a nothing to give, and yet in a few moments he rises man is true to himself, whatever be his opinions,—and proposes questions to occupy the time of the remainder of the Convention. If this was not coolness, involved a violated obligation, the other a want of he had yet to learn what belonged to an iceberg! He fidelity to one's own convictions. A man who fails only mentioned it to show the class of mind they were to follow his own highest convictions may be charged orced to deal with.

With infidelity, but not for any mere opinion he honmr. R. then proceeded to argue briefly, from the estly entertains.

stand-point of the slave, in behalf of universal free- No mere sketch can do justice to Mr. Garrison's He asked simply equality upon his manhood, concluding remarks in behalf of liberality of sentinot upon his color. He asked the Republicans of ment, which held a large audience in eager attention Rochester to take their anti-slavery Constitution, and till a late hour of the night, when the Convention ad-

LETTER FROM GILES B. STEBBINS.

MENDOTA, Feb. 6, 1857.

would show them a hundred where slaves had been reclaimed under that Constitution. cheerless as the tender mercies of Slavery to its poor reclaimed under that Constitution. reclaimed under that Constitution.

He could not desire to curse any man, but if it could meeting, but cannot, and therefore wish to say, Go on othing would.

EVENING SESSION.—Mr. A. M. POWELL took the verance of pioneer Abolitionists,—but I would say it floor upon the opening of the session to discuss the re-ligious aspect of the cause. He gave an accurate and an Abolitionist. To keep up to the mark of trying to Mr. REMOND-Will Mr. Watkins tell us whether he faithful; and hence severe portrayal of the position of be one, and being willing to avow the glorious faith, has an effect on conscience and character akin to that
First, said Mr. P., we believe that liberty is the divine right of every human being. That true religion tem. It is a moral tonic, natural, and therefore health-does not sanction slavery. All religion, therefore, ful. I can only say of the many who never tried it, that does sanction or apologize for slavery must be false 'I pity them, poor souls! for they don't know what and spurious, and should be repudiated. We are call- they have missed.' Truth, too, must triumph in the ed enemies of religion, infidels, &c. We are enemies end, and this grand work at last bless the slave and of a slaveholding religion—a religion which sanctions bring freedom to our land.

slavery, the Constitution will be atti-slavery, the Constitution will be atti-slavery. Slaveholders are recognised as 'approved brethren' in ground than any great party ever has occupied, shows be atti-slavery. Slaveholders are recognised as 'approved brethren' in ground than any great party ever has occupied, shows too, Mr. Garnson expressed the opinion that great paths are every respect, save that they may not be elevated to whither the popular feeling tends. Yet it shows, too, how much further it must go before freedom shall win; for a party, with its leaders apologising for because the necessity for dissolution, when so firm a fixed of the slave as Mr. May occupied the same position of doubt. (Hear, hear.) He said the work of the American Anti-Slavery Society was to make the

New Year's leading article, that this struggle must JOSEPH BARKER'S LETTER TO HENRY be against slavery itself, is hailed as true as well as bold. The manly letters of Wade and Giddings to the Worcester Disunion Convention call forth earnest

Amens from many hearts, while multitudes feel

ashamed of the apologetic weakness of Wilson and

where the Constitution are not intended to, and of under the Constitution are not intended to, and of

ce for man, what slight regard for institutions of Church and State, except as they help to higher freedom and truer life,—what boldness of speech,—what faithfulness of criticism,—and, at the same time, as Fremont. Charles Sur what sweetly noble serenity, what kindness of spirit. what charity and patience toward the sins and follies of the weak, the proud, and the wicked, what invincible perseverance and cheerful faith in truth and freedom,-in God's good angels, waiting long, watching ever, but saving at last.

But I must close, with best wishes. Yours, truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

NOTES BY THE WAY .-- NO. II. NASHUA. (N. H.) Jan. 28, 1857.

DEAR FRIEND MAY :

From Lowell I came to this place, arriving here on Saturday the 24th inst. The friends here were anticipating my coming, and were making arrangements or a meeting on the Sabbath. They first applied to the Universalist Society for the use of their church in the evening, as they usually have no meetings then. The chairman of the committee met the proposition with apparent favor, saying he had no objection to our having the house-he would consult the other members of the committee. It was subsequently reported that the committee had decided that the house could be used only for meetings of their own Society! This is a denomination that makes loud boasts of its liberality! 'No sectarianism here! But then, if a man won't grind on our organ, why, let him not presume

to seek our fellowship. True, we profess to believe in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man; but these naughty abolitionists preach the equal rights of the colored race, and they would as soon expose the short-comings of our sect as any other. They have not the fear of man before their eyes, and they will just as soon arraign us before the bar of public opinion in one of our own churches as elsewhere. Let us give these fanatics no fellowship.'

Now, for myself, I can very easily conceive how

nan, who believes that ninety-nine hundredths of the whole human race were created for endless misery, and are doomed to certain and inevitable destruction, can onsistently do all in his power, by keeping an entire race in ignorance and degradation, to help on the work of the Lord (?) in thus preparing man for his final doom ! But how a sect, whose cardinal doctrine is 'God's impartial and unbounded love,' can refuse to fellowship those who are striving to make that idea practical, is past my comprehension, save on the ground that they are really more interested in the upbuilding of a sect than the spread of justice, truth and righteousness upon earth. Who is mainly responsible for the shutting up of the house against the friends of universal freedom, it is not my province to decide; but the fact that the

After the refusal of the church, the friends applied for the City Hall. This was denied them, on the ground that a meeting in the hall of a Sunday evening would draw the people away from their accus-Fathers! But, really, is n't the idea too ridiculous for to an unsophisticated yeoman who pleads the cause of to an unsophisticated yeoman who pictus the slavery document:

humanity! Out upon such hypocritical pretenders!

But where do those who vote under it as an antithey turn God's everlasting truth into a lie, and put
slavery Constitution get the right to put their own
slavery Constitution get the right to put their own far off the day of the slave's emancipation, and the world's redemption; they are blind leaders of the blind, who are leading their followers on to swift de-

church. In this we were more successful. This Society, with a liberality which presents a striking contrast to the bigotry of the one above named, gave up its third meeting, and welcomed us with generous to it. hearts. The pastor,—who is a live man,—and many But he says, by adopting the principle, and to inof the leading members of the Society, did what they could to aid and encourage the meeting. We had a good audience, and, I trust, a profitable time. After the close of the exercises, we were offered the church any evening we might wish for another meeting. Ar-rangements were accordingly made for another lecture

We cannot see the legitimacy of Mr. Barker's conclu-

American slavery without a murmur of dissent, were it is not, is equally absurd. very indignant at the idea that the Republican party could be in any way implicated in the guilt of slaveholding, or that we should for a moment entertain the question of a dissolution of this blood-stained compact. It really seems that there is more reverence for the Constitution and the Union than for the Bible and the Church; so impossible is it to make a politician comprehend a moral principle, if applied to government. Even the pastor of this church accused us of an attempt to 'mix up' things which ought to be kept entirely distinct, when we asked men to carry their principles to the ballot-box—religion has nothing to do with politics. As a further evidence of the subserviency of the people to the 'covenant with death,' I will relate a little incident that occurred on the morning after my second lecture. The Unitarian clergyman of the place met one of the friends, and in the course of their conversation remarked, that he Boston Telegraph, Tuesday. pact. It really seems that there is more reverence for in the course of their conversation remarked, that he Boston Telegraph, Tuesday. in the course of their conversation remarked, that he had given notice of the lecture from his pulpit, but he should not have done so, had he known the lecturer was a disunionist! He thought the Union must be preserved, and that the laws should be obeyed—that he would assist in returning fugitive slaves!! When such men are acknowledged fit leaders for the development of the moral and religious faculties, is it any wonder that the masses get into the fog, and deny that there is any such thing as absolute right and eternal justice? For my part, I have no hope that the race will make much progress towards a higher and fooleries, is not to be trusted any where.—Seeanaad Georgian. truer life until they are freed from their spiritual handere to these blind guides. The morning after

C. WRIGHT.

Banks.

I have been thinking, since I read yesterday the notice of your Convention, what a rare combination of qualities it needs for an Abolitionist to be a wisely had his attention turned to the subject for some anties it needs for an Acoustic of this Gospel of Hu-What manly and womanly courage, what to vote, desires to point out what appear to him to be se for man, what slight regard for institutions

> In that letter, he says, 'When I vote for such me as Fremont, Charles Sumner, and Joshua R. Gid-dings, the meaning of my vote is, I had rather Fremont were President than Buchanan; I had rather Charles Sumner were Senator than G. S. Hillard; and I had rather J. R. Giddings were Representative than Smithy Cantwell.' Mr. Barker, of course, believes that a vote means nothing more than this. But the question is, not what a vote means, or what Mr. Bar-ker means by it, but what he really does when he casts his vote. And I am surprised that a man of Mr Barker's penetration cannot see the difference, the distinction, between the motive to an action, and the result. It is not an uncommon thing to find men acting from the best motives, yet acting wrong; acting with the best intentions, yet performing actions the consequences of which they do not fully comprehend. This is the position in which we conceive Mr. Barker places himself when he votes for Mr. Fremont,

Charles Sumner, or J. R. Giddings.

It will not do for him to tell us that he does no m than he intends to do, and that 'it is absurd to preten to know a man's meaning better than himself.' many men do by a single act a great deal more than they either meant or intended by it, and had they foreseen the result, would have shrunk from its performance !

He says, 'It is plain that both North and Sout take such votes as a simple declaration of a preference of freedom to slavery, and of the friends of freedom to the advocates of slavery.' But are they merely such expressions of preferences? Does Mr. Barker do no more when he casts his vote for Mr. Fremont than Mr. Garrison does when he expresses a preference for him? Votes elect Presidents; mere declarations of preference never do.

But this deference for popular opinion, or of Mr. Barker, is not in keeping with his character in other respects, as a radical reformer. What if neither the North nor the South, in this matter, yet see far enough, will he be satisfied to see with them and no further? Again-' the Slave Power no more rules with his

consent than with H. C. Wright's.' Is he quite sure of that? Had Mr. Fremont been elected President instead of Mr. Buchanan, the Slave Power would have ruled not merely by his consent, but by his acts, for slavery must rule as long as there is a single slave State in the Union, and can only cease to rule by that act which will make it cease to exist in the Union Neither Mr. Fremont nor his party has ever express ed hostility to slavery where it exists under the stitution; on the contrary, he would, as President, be bound to protect it in its constitutional rights. He would have to protect it in every slave State in the chairman of the committee, above referred to, is a postmaster under this blood-stained government, leads one to suspect that there may be treachery sometion of the Constitution and of the Union over Virginia and South Carolina equally with New York and Massachusetts. When Mr. Barker, therefore, votes and aid and comfort to slaveholders.

The question of the right of slavery to exist under ed places of worship! A very pious set, these City the Constitution is easily settled. What the Constitution Fathers! But, really, is n't the idea too ridiculous for serious comment? Here is the city of Nashua, with its half score of pulpits, occupied on each returning Sabbath by men—or something which stands for men—who profess to preach the word of truth, and break to the people the bread of life; yet they dare not trust their supporters to listen for a single evening not trust their supporters to listen for a single evening whether the written Constitution be or be not an anti-

private construction upon it? Certainly not from the Constitution-and in this they act unconstitutionally. The Constitution itself prohibits it, by providing Our next effort was to get the Free-Will Baptist law and equity arising under the Constitution,' and 'Judiciary, whose power shall extend to all cases in whose decisions as to its meaning are final, and

on Wednesday eve; when a goodly number col-lected to listen to the gospel of *immediate* and *uncon-*gistional emancipation. The radical positions of the speaker met with some opposition, and several persons came to the rescue of the Republican party and the defence of the Union! Men, who three days before had heard the Church accused of being the bulwark of Mr. Buchanan and his government extending it where

Mr. Barker ' would do well, I think, to give up this way of talking, but his own opinion, of course, must

New York, Feb. 15, 1857

Georgian. COLORED CHILBREN IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Fo

bondage to these blind guides. The morning after our second meeting, a paper was in circulation to obtain signatures, inviting the pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church to give a lecture on slavery—to save the Union, I suppose. But little anti-slavery work has been done in this place for a long time, and here is a wide field for missionary labor. They are anxiously and hopefully waiting friend Garrison's convenience to come and break to them the bread of life. There are some free minds here, but the mass of the people are suffering under a spiritual despotism which is terrible to contemplate.

During my stay in this place, I have scattered many anti-slavery tracts—those silent missionaries of truth and righteonuses; and I trust the seed will yield an abundant harvest, to be gathered into the storehouse of humanity against the day when the starving millions shall seek the bread which perisheth not.

Yours, for the true and the right,

COLORED CHILBREN IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS. For yield, was shocked immensely in 1855 by the law of the State abolishing in 1855 by the law of the State abolishing in 1855 by the law of the State abolishing paratate schools for colored persons. But we have the testimony of an intelligent member of the School Committee of this city, that no damaging effects have yet resulted from the innovation. We find the following letter in the Providence Post. It is written to a gentleman who is trying to get the caste schools adolished in that city:

Boston, Feb. 10, 1857.

Genore T. Downing, Esa.—Dear Sir: Your note came to hand yesterday. I liner that your inquiry has reference to the admission of colored children into the public schools of this city. In reply, I would say that the result, so for as I can learn, has been very satisfactory. It has put to rest the question which has agitated the community for years, and no complaints are heard from either party. The district under my immediate care, having one grammar school and six or eight primary schools, embraced a large portion of our colored

of but one or two children that have been taken from

of but one or two children that have been taken from school on this account. I am not aware that the 'reform' has in the least affected the prosperity of our schools. They are as popular and as fully attended as before the change was made.

Among the pupils there has not, to my knowledge, been an unpleasant occurrence. The teachers say they have no difficulty whatever. In short, I hear no complaints. My own conviction is, that the change will prove a decided advantage to the colored children, and no disadvantage to the whites.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. HOWE.

SPECIAL CONTRIBÉTIONS American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the New Series of Tracts.

D. N. Brown \$2, O. Brown 1, M. Brown 1, Josh Phelps 50 cts., C. A. Phelps 50c, N. D. Phelps 12c, L. D. Nickerson \$1, all of Kingsboro', Fulton Co., N. Y., by W. L. Garrison. Collections by D. M. Allen, mostly in New Hamp-

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer, HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in West Randolph next Sunday, March 1st, all day and

P PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in FALL RIVER on Sunday next, March 1st, is the afternoon

and evening. All are invited, and an interesting meet-ing may be expected.

C. C. BURLEIGH will speak at Harwich, Friday evening, Feb. 27.
East Dennis, Barnstable, Monday evening, 25.
Friday " 5.
Friday " 6.

FPROVIDENCE, R. I.—Lucy Stone willspeak in Providence, in the regular course of Anti-Slavery Meetings, on Sunday evening next, March 1st.

MARRIED—In Townsend, Mass., Dec. 25, by Henry Levy, Eq., Mr. John Clement to Mrs. Lovina Spaulding, all of Townsend.



CATHARTIC PILLS

en en un git mid-me wid soferul ; sei- ente gid to alle en

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal Viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one of two pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSTEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the hearthura, bodybira, and soulburn of dyspepsia will-rapidly disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Boue-

y unsappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMAGH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bouels, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength are restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA; Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not occasis sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Bon't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomash is foul.

these and their kindred disorders because your summaris foul.

For Scroyula, Errsiphlas, and all diseases of the Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which seemed to saturate the whole system, have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

pies, blotches, uicers, sores, and all or any of the unclean discases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

To Purney the Blood, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be awept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

Liver Complaint, Jaundier, and all Bilious Affections arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity, and congestion vitiate the bile, and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundiee, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or, alternately, costiveness and diarrhora, prevails. Fever isk symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow: the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tensometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to billous fever, billous colle, billous diarrhora, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and all Inflammatory Fevers are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No pill can'be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER. Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.,

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H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.; And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

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The Psalms of Life.

The Psalms of Life.

A COMPILATION of PSALMS, HYMNS, ANTHEMS, A CHANTS, &c., embodying the SPIRITUAL, PROGRESSIVE, and REFORMATORY SENTIMENT of the Present Age. By John S. ADAMS.

This Work is adapted to Public and Private Religious Worship, Social Gatherings, Reform Meetings, Special Occasions, and the Family Circle. It is a 'Hymn Book' and 'Ma' Book' combined, containing upwards of 500 Psalms, Hymns, &c., and nearly 200 Tunes. The former comprise the best lyrical productions of the old writers of 'Sacred Poetry,' together with those of modern writers, among whom are. Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Tennyson, Macks'y, Dana, Swain, Massey, Eliza Cook, Alice and Phoche Carey, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Sigourner, and many o'.hers. It has been prepared with special reference to the already large and rapidly increasing demand for a volume that should express the sontiments and views of advanced minds of the present time. It is entirely free of all sectarianism, is prefaced with very full and complete Indexes, giving First Liney, a Classification of Subjects, Tunes, and Metres, 'contains 262 pages, library style, and is handsomely and durably bound in cloth, embossed and lettered. Price, 75 cents. Also, in leather, filleted sides and lettered. Price, \$1.00.

Topics will be forwarded by Mail; and Societies or Individuals purch asing in quastities will be allowed a discount from the above prices.

Published by Of IVER DITSON & CO.,

Published by OI IVER DITSON & CO.,

115 Washington Street, BOSTON. Feb. 27.

The marvel of his daring life-The self-forgetting leader bold,-Stirs, like the trumpet's call to strife. A million hearts of meaner mould

Eves that shall never meet his own. Look dim with tears across the sea Where from the dark and icy zone, Sweet Isle of Flowers! he comes to thee.

Fold him in rest, oh, pitying clime! Soothe, with thy endless summer time, His winter-wearied heart and brain.

Sing soft and low, thou tropic bird, From out the fragrant, flowery tree-The car that hears thee now, has heard The ice-break of the winter sea.

Through his long watch of awful night, He saw the Bear, in Northern skies; Now, to the Southern Cross of light. He lifts in hope his weary eyes.

Prayers, from the hearts that watched in fear, When the dark North no answer gave, Rise, trembling, to the Father's ear, That still His love may help and save. Amesbury, 1st mo., 1857.

SONG OF THE EMIGRANT. To the West! to the West! to the land of the fre

Where mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea; Where a man's a man, if he's willing to toil, And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil. Where children are blessings, and he who has most Has aid for his fortune, and riches to boast; Where the young may exult, and the aged may res

To the West! to the West! where the rivers that

Away, far away, to the land of the West!

flow, Run thousands of miles, spreading out as they go; Where the green, waving forests shall echo our call, As wide as Old England, and free to us all.

Where prairies, like seas where the billows have rolled Are broad as the kingdoms and empires of old, And the lakes are like oceans, in storm or in rest, Away, far away, to the land of the West.

To the West! to the West! there is wealth to be won The forests to clear is the work to be done! We'll try it-we'll do it, and never despair-While there's light in the sunshine, or breath in the air.

The bold independence that labor shall buy, Shall strengthen our hands, and forbid us to sign; Away, far away, let us hope for the best, And build up a home in the far distant West.

From the New York Tribune 'REFLECTIONS.'

'Le Miroir Face et Nuque is a new patent toilet-glass, lately invented in Paris, which reflects a per-son's back, enabling a lady to arrange her back hair and apparel with the greatest case and precision.'

In Paris gay, the papers say, some one has just per-A looking-glass by which a lass can see her back

No more to guess how that new dress may captivate

As others see, so now can she, how nice it fits her shoulders, Nor need again her neck to strain, at risk of disloca-

Turning her head till well-nigh dead, to judge what From one and all will greet her shawl, and as the

flounces rustle, Her hand can trust to readjust, and then arrange her

By this device she in a trice is all prepared for ac-Not left to wait, expostulate with 'Ma,' till near dis-

When valiant troops of stalwart hoops surround the whole dominion, Seeing them all, she need not call for aid or for opin-

Backbiters now, creation through, must all suspend their labor. Nor shelter find ensconced behind an unsuspecting

In mirrors old none could behold a vestige of her

Because it swayed behind her head when said to be Nor would they show, to high or low, posterior per-

fections, So, if the face was scant of grace-what sorrowful

Each lady wise let me advise herewith to rest contented. Nor seek an art by which the heart to view might be presented.

North Almont, February, 1857.

bonnet,

From the Home Journal. MINNIE'S ANSWER. BY GEO. ARNOLD

There's a certain virlish grace Hovers round thy form-Sits upon thy beaming face, Sweetly blended with a trace Of a riper charm. Should I say, 'I love but thee'-Minnie, were it safe for me?

There's a certain burning look Darting from thine eve-Reads my soul as 'twere a book, Searches every hidden nook E'en in passing by. Shouldst thou fall in love with me-Minnie, were it safe for thee?

Then this loveliest of girls Raised her eyes to mine Smiled, and brushed away her curls, Smiled with teeth like matchless pearls, Lips like matchless wine; And she softly said to me,

'I would take my chance with thee.'

ROSES AND GRASS I saw some handfuls of the rose in bloom, With bands of grass suspended from a dome. I said, 'What means this worthless grass, that it Should in the rose's fairy circle sit?

Then went the grass, and said-Be still, and kno The kind their old associates ne'er forego. Mine is no beauty, hue, or fragrance, true! But in the garden of my lord I grew.'

From a cross neighbor and a sullen wife, A pointless needle and a broken knife; From suretyship, and from an empty purse. A smoking chimney and a jolting horse; From a dull razor and an aching head, From a bad conscience and a buggy bed; A blow upon an elbow and a kne From each of these may I continue free.

The Liberator.

The Present Aspect of American Slavery. SPEECH OF REV. THEODORE PARKER, At the Anti-Slavery Convention, Jan. 30, 1857.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN; I have but a few minutes to speak in, for steam and venom for what it lacks in power to strike. railroad cars wait for no man. I shall not detain you 2. The PARTY OF FREEDOM. This is not yet very long, but will call your attention to a few Thoughts ON THE PRESENT ASPECT OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Welfare at present and Progress for the future. That is the institution of Slavery, which now directly hinders the welfare of the white and the black, and ing the immediate abolition of Slavery, or else a dis threatens to ruin our Democratic Institutions at no solution of the Union; and the other only asking that distant day. Some other nations have many difficul- Slavery be not spread into Kansas. Still, the Demoties peculiar to themselves; we but one special trou- cratic tendency is common to all this host-to sucl ble, which, however, is so huge in bulk, so awful in as guard the Ark of Liberty, and the mixed multiits kind, that I think no progressive nation of Christ. tude who, with little humanity, have yet come up out endom finds its best institutions in such peril as our of Egypt. own. Nay, in the darkest day of the American Rev- This party has just been beaten. It laid siege t

endowed by their Creator with certain natural and the last chance for a peaceful settlement is gone by. unalienable Rights, among them, with the right to The Party of Slavery has a new lease of Federal Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

Saxon tribe. With little niceness, and no sentiment- ment. In the next four years, it must make son alism of morality, the Saxon has an intense love of new assault upon Freedom, as no party loses its con other men, he yet instinctively gravitates towards such last twelve years, to go no further back, each success political institutions as secure National Unity of Ac- sive Administration has done some act of signal sertion and Personal Freedom at the same time. In vice to the Power which controls the American Peo Europe, it is only in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, that ple. the voice of Liberty can be heard; the Press is free in England; while in France, the ballot that the People cast at the 'elections' must bear the Government er. They re-annexed Texas, made the Mexican war stamp, and be approved by the authorities whose con- and at great cost of money and of men, plundered tinuance in office is thereby decided on. The Ger- sister Republic of an enormous tract of land, whence man lips are padlocked together; the Spanish and slave States are one day to be made. Italian are whipped together and sewed up with an From 1849 to 1853, Taylor, Fillmore & Co. had the iron thread. The Savon slone has a free mouth and management of the political business. The senior a free hand. Our tribal instinct is hostile to slavery, partner in that firm, a man too honest to be in such No nation ever made such disinterested sacrifice for concern,—for it was 'a nomination not fit to be made the liberty of men as our British brethren, when they in more senses than one,-soon died, and the survivors paid \$100,000,000 to set free 800,000 of their own managed as they saw fit. They had a whole Omnibu

all Christendom. The nations of Europe long since tical Atheism was proclaimed as the first principle of weeded bondage from their nicely-cultured field. Republican Government; the sentence. No Higher Even Portugal and Spain disdain the poison thing. Law,' was added to the Litany of the Church of Com The late Emperor Alexander set free nearly 8,000,000 merce; the State Rights of the North were broken men whom he inherited as praedial slaves (villains down by the Federal arm of Slavery. regardant) and left free men. Even the Emperor of From 1838 to 1857, Pierce, Cushing, Douglas and Turkey seeks to abolish slavery in his wide domain. Brooks have had a general Power of Attorney to do The Revolution of 1848 left France without a bond- all matters and things pertaining to the triumph of man in her colonies, and Hungary with no serf on her | Slavery and the overthrow of Freedom: and most dilsoil. All civilized nations unite in prohibiting the igently have they done their work. Fillibustering African slave trade.

gress of Mankind. For as the baby is detached from ed, and the border-ruffians sent into Kansas to burn his mother at birth, and gradually outgrows the ne- houses and standing corn, to murder men and to vio cessity of being fed from her bosom and borne in her late women, in order that Freedom may be driver arms, and at length becomes his own master, so the thence. This firm attends to the minute details of individual man gradually integrates himself from that slave-driving, and while it encourages Walker's filliexcessive subordination to the Community-mother bustering in Nicaragua and Lecompte's bloody assize of all civilization - developes his free personality in Kansas, it turns Dr. Jackson out of his postmasterinto all the forms which the variant genius of in- ship at Cresson, because he helped cure the wounds of dividualism requires. Hence individuals escape from personal bondage, and communities from theocratic, had smitten with a bludgeon appropriate for an assasmonarchic or oligarchic constraint, and become self- sin's hand. conscious democracies. Thus the free personality of Now, from 1857 to 1861, if the House does not the Individual and the Community is continually on break before, Buchanan & Co. are to carry on the same the increase with mankind, and though Spain and business at the old stand,-sign of the Spread Eagle Italy be put in chains, the Human Race walks ever and the Thirteen Stripes. What new enormity wil with a freer step.

forces, of the Nation, the Tribe, of Christendom, of Man- Nicaragua, or a new piece of Mexico? Will heattack kind, it is certain that Slavery is to disappear and Cuba? Will he restore the African slave trade? No perish. Nay, as it is the chief obstacle to our pres- man can tell what he will attempt. I suppose the Inent Welfare and future Progress, it is clear that the augural will be as pacific as Mr. Pierce's; certainly the great Duty of America is to get rid of this hindrance next Cabinet cannot be worse than the present, which as soon as possible, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we contains one who seems born to be a Fillibuster, and must. Of course, we must end it in the best way, another fitted by nature to profess the gentle craft of i. e., by the means which are most just to the slave, Thimblerig, and these two have controlled the Adminand also attended with the least cost, harm and loss istration. All will look mild, and the nation will be to the rest of men. First of all, we must do justice to quiet, expecting only halcyon days, when of a sudden the party wronged, and next see that this is done with Pop goes the President, and Slavery spreads to Mexfair to profess kindness to the thieves and robbers in One of Mr. Buchanan's friends thus writes of him, the State Prison, and practice any needless sever- (I quote from the British New Quarterly,) 'He has ity against their fellow-thieves and robbers outside of the habit (that the historians attribute to Alexander its walls. Let the same rule of justice and mercy apply to the convicted felon in jail and the active op. side, and sometimes partially closing one eye.'. No

other hand, it has two allies, which are both powerful must do something. He is the Federal Head of the

so Slavery, a power not named in our Programme of both eyes, in order to escape one or the other horn bring down the house to ruin.

Slavery, which tends to Despotism.

and some little provisional skirmishing. There will soon be a fight, a decisive battle, which determines on him with a terrible dash; if he goes down, the the quarrel, and gives the continent to one or the other. We are now making ready for action, tucking up our garments, and girding on our swords. Of Party of Slavery is sure of ultimate defeat and discourse, there are two Parties, one for each Idea.

trol of the government, and is now to hold it till 1861. sponsibilities of office, and need only attend to diffuse The single head of this creature is in the South; its and develop its Idea. But, as I just said, there is no double tail in the North;—for, though single-headed, it is double-headed,—monocephalous and duo-setal. ment, or perhaps of tendency. Some wish for disso-It had a Democratic tail and a Whig tail, the latter lution of the Union, others for its preservation; but once a little the longest, and so always behind the neither considers the Union a Finality of Purpose, only other. Freedom trod on the little end of Slavery, the a Provisionality of Means. Whig tail, and killed it; yet it did not exactly die; The Right wing contends for the immediate Aboli'it kind o' gin cout.' There is still a little life in it tion of Slavery throughout all America. On this about the stump; 'it won't die till sundown,' as the side are all the four forces I just now mentioned.

Northern tail straightens out, or curls up, lies low in ears. the dust, or crects itself to strike Mr. Seward, Chase, umner, Mr. Beecher, or more especially the objects For while the head cannot reach the latter gentlemen, the tail is always under their feet, and lies coiled up in official grass, or basking in the Federal sun, ready to strike with its sting, which makes up in power

well organized, nor well compacted. It has no unity N THE PRESENT ASPECT OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

There is obviously one great obstacle to our national of sentiment, perhaps only a unity of tendency,

olution, the sky did not scowl so black and grim at the Federal Government, but could not carry it, and has now raised the siege, yet has by no means giver 1. Yet Slavery is opposed to our National Idea, as up the determination to conquer. The result of the once set forth in the Programme of Political Princi- last campaign was a defeat: its process a victory. ples which the American People laid before the na- Before the election, I thought the question of Slavery tions of the world: All men are created equal, and might be decided with words and ink; now, I think

Power-till 1861. The National Legislative, Judiciar 2. It is also opposed to the Ethnic Instinct of the and Executive are all in the hands of the slavehold whole Teutonic family, and specially of the Anglo- er. The Slave Power is still the Federal Governpersonal liberty; and though he has been a tyrant like timuity of action except with loss of life. For the

load of 'Compromise Measures.' The Fugitive Slave 3. Slavery is equally alien to the present Spirit of Bill was passed; kidnapping became common; prac

has been encouraged; the African slave trade reës-4. Slavery is not less opposed by the general Pro-

be committed by the new agents, I know not. Will Now, as American Slavery is hostile to all these Mr. Buchanan add Kansas to the slave territory, or ico or Arizon

doubt this Macedonian peculiarity will enable him to essor abroad and still committing his crimes.

While Slavery has four such powerful foes, it discover some opportunity to serve his master, and he would seem easy to end this mischief; but, on the will have a single eye to the triumph of Slavery. He and close at hand, viz., (1) Ambition for Political Slave Party. It must crawl on to new territory and Power; (2) Covetousness for Commercial Wealth. deposit there the eggs of the cockatrice which it has 1. All the great offices of the American Democracy swallowed for safe keeping. But the effort to do this have long been in the gift of the slaveholder. He is will cost it the residue of its Northern tail. At the the Federal Government—a power behind the throne next move, Freedom puts its foot on this also, and in of the People, and hitherto greater than the People. 1861, the Northern Democratic Party may be where As in the popular Theology, the Godhead is constituted of three acknowledged persons, Father, Son and For if this Administration follows the course of its Holy Ghost, but yet contains a fourth and unacknowledged Power,—the Devil, who is more powerful than all the three, and ruins their work, crowding his huge hell with 'the lost,' while the narrow heaven is thin-ly populated with 'the righteous' or 'the elect,'— head somewhat inclined' to either side, and to open Principles, of Purposes, or even of Means, has yet been hitherto more potent than all the acknowledged of Freedom and the Devil of Slavery, at the same forces of the Democracy. The tail of this devil, worse than the Apocalyptic, not only draws a third, but a Philadelphia, in 1777, Dr. Franklin said that 'Philadelphia, in 1777, Dr. Franklin said that 'Philadelphia half of the stars of our American heaven; nay, more, for all the great Offices and most of the great Fortunes out. The party that was saved by an election may have become subject to his control. There are two great pillars in the temple of American Aristocracy—Powhat a flood of popular favor Mr. Pierce came into litical office, Commercial money. These are the Ja- office, and by what an ebb of that tide he is leftchin and Boaz in the temple of Respectability. Now where he now is. Mr. Buchanan is like the man who Slavery embraces them both, and if any man ventures to offend, threatens to overthrow the columns and he came within a few feet of his prey, and felt sure of his game, the old eagle came soaring on mighty Now, enthroned between the two, Slavery, though pinions, and with the terrors of his beak, and lightning of his eye' he scared the marauder to the heart, weak by nature, is exceedingly strong by position.

In America, there are two great Ideas,—the Idea of He began to let himself down; but lo! a new dan-Freedom, which tends to Democracy, the Idea of ger! At the foot of the tree sat a monstrous bear, ready to eat him up the moment he should leave the Between the two there has long been a quarrel, tree. Thus hangs poor Mr. Buchanan on the Presi-

1. The Party of Slavery has hitherto had the con- . Now, this Party of Freedom is free from the re-

One is Mr. Garrison. I think no man now living . . . 'The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Jones],' has done America so great service. He has called the Mr. Wilson, 'quoted a remark of mine to the effect attention of the People to the great Crime of the Amer- that this agitation of the Slavery question would ican State, the great Sin of the American Church; he has foretold the national ruin which it is sure to cause, trod by the foot of a slave. That sentiment I repeat and has also pointed out the only mode of escape- here to-day. I believe it. GOD is the great agitathe Abolition of Slavery, unconditional, total, immediate. He has sought nothing for himself,—neither until the foot of a slave shall not press the soil of the office, nor money, nor yet praise. He has aimed to do his duty to his neighbor and his God;—who ever Burke, that "Slavery is a state so degrading to the did both more manfully? See what his reward has feelings and capacities of human nature, that it ought been! Outwardly, abuse, scorn, hatred, loathing, not to be suffered to exist." We believe, with Henry from the American State, and the hot curses of the Clay, that "Slavery is a curse—a curse to the master American Church. But he has that inward recom—a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave; that it is
pense which fails no man—the satisfaction of duties all wrong, and no possible contingency can make it done, yes, of cruel sorrows, innocently and nobly borne. In the history of mankind, I know of no man the Declaration of Independence, that all men are who has more courageously gone on a forlorn hope, created equal, and have an inalienable right to liberty. none who has borne a cross so heavy with more sweet- We believe that doctrine to be embodied in the Com ness and generous forbearance. His hope never fails, stitution, that without due process of law, no person his pity not often, seldom his love.

nature.' A poor girl, a widow's daughter, keeping a ate manifesto of a revolutionary war "-" mere gli rines in the early days when the Christian Church the United States.' was not merely a whited sepulchre, beautiful outwardly, but within full of dead men's bones, and all manner of uncleanness. She devoted her spare means selves where she is to pass, not that the shadow of this apostIe may fall and heal them where they lie, but only that she may hear or see the manly gratitude which goes up from the wounded soldier's heart. The admiring world looks on and does her reverence. But Abby Kelley labored for the slave. Newspapers mcoked, respectable men abused her, the pulpit poured out its paltry curse, and mobs of 'gentlemen' threw things too offensive for me to name at the defenceless yet head of a woman. The slave could not speak his Stat She outwent the delicacy of her maidenhood, and endured hardness like a stern, harsh-featured man. When her mother, ceasing to be mortal, needed human help no more, the noble girl took the poor little inheritance which fell to her, a few hundred dollars, and gave it all to the slave. Thenceforward, her time, her talents, yea, all of her living, and her life itself, was devoted to the slave. Does her voice sound unmusical in your fastidious ears? It lost its sweetness pleading with rough mobs against the wickedness of State and Church.

Such are the merits of two among the leaders of this Right Wing of the Party of Freedom. But I do not always agree with these men and women .-Sometimes I think they do injustice to such as seek en the same end by other means. I count it an honor to i call Mr. Garrison my friend; I often differ from his opinions. But how brave and heroic has been the conduct of this gallant band—the Abolitionists!

'How they rode onward! Hunkers to right of them, Hunkers to left of them, Hunkers before them, Volleyed and thundered! Stormed at with shot and shell, Boldly they rode and well Into the mouth of hell! Honor the brave and bold !

The Left Wing consists of those who work politially, and of course with such tools as they can use in that business. Here are good men and bad men. They fight only with weapons which the Constitution justifies and the laws allow. Some of them put their as Liberty itself. Now, I venture to state a public own interpretation on the Constitution, and differ secret, that some leading Republicans did not value from the unjust deductions or constructions of the ser-

vile Court. spoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of in these debates, and of course with varyspoken of the half of Mr. Sumner, his services are so well appreciated in this Convention, and his noble merits so gratefully honored by this State, that it may seem superduous to say an added word. His position is exceedingly different from that of the men on this platform. t he aims at the same end with Mr. Garrison-only by other means. He also hates slavery every where, works for its abolition every where; but his official position necessitates that senatorially he shall use only titutional weapons. So he is more restricted than

Mr. Garrison in his choice of tools. Mr. Sumner's course has been singularly gen weapons. Since Mr. Brooks struck his coward blow, means only the same as his oath to support the Con your Senator has been continually in a condition more stitution and the laws. But I confess I see no reas painful and dangerous than the newspapers represent for the words. or the public know. It is now eight months since Here is another passage: the assault; not only has he been kept from the pubthe assault; not only has he been kept from the public business of his Senatorship, but there has never been an evening when he could sit erect in a chairhe can only lie on a couch. But no man, I think, has he can only lie on a couch. But no man, I think, has he can only lie on a couch. Brooks. He has his liberty has been forfeited by due process of law.' left that for the nation and the world. The assassin has gone home to his God, slain, I take it, by the tered. No word spoken in this Congress has given

right angles-the Southern Cross, I must say a word of the other Senator, Mr. Wilson. I do not think justice has been always done.

The Republican Convention declared that the rights believes, 'with Franklin, that "Slavery is an atrocious Has Massachusetts come to this? debasement of human nature"-with Adams, that We talk a great deal about the compros Slavery is fraught with more misery than ages of that States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a

famous, with a sting at its tip, and a deal of poison my peace of mind to say it, here and now. If the the very earth, which teems with profusion under the under it; and just as the Southern head wills, so the parties concerned do not like it, let them shut their cultivating hand of the free-born laborer, shrinks into barrenness from the contaminating sweat of a slave."

can be deprived of liberty. We do not believe, with One more I wish to name is Mrs. Abby Kelley Mr. Calhoun, the Declaration of Independence to be FOSTER. Of a living woman, I must speak with more a "rheorical flourish." We do not believe it to be delicacy and reserve, and in nicer words, than of a what Mr. Pettit pronounced it, "a self-evident lie." living man; I would 'not overstep the modesty of We do not believe it to be "an eloquent and passionlittle ill-paid school in a country town, the voice tering and sounding generalities of natural right." of Mr. Garrison pleading for the slave fell on her ear, We believe it to be a living truth, from the pages of and roused that gentle feminine heart; so the words the New Testament, expressed in the Declaration of of great men roused the St. Theresas and St. Catha- Independence, and embodied in the Constitution of

He bestows these rather moderate commendation on the anti-slavery men of a different stamp :-

nanner of uncleanness. She devoted her spare means and her spare time to the cause of the slave. Miss Dix looks after the crazy,—legislatures listen, newspapers encourage, and pulpits whine forth their men of America; and here or elsewhere, while I oxcheap and popular applause: even the highwaynus, cheap and popular applause: even the highwaynus, returns her plundered purse. Miss Nightingale soothes the sorrows of such as bleed in a great, proud in all its aspects, collected volumes of statistics bearing upon it in all its relations—men at whose feet the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Bigler] and other sho so glibly pronounce them fanatics, Senators who so glibly pronounce them fanatics, might sit and learn something of Slavery in America.

He goes on and declares what he considers the design of the Republican party :-

'Since I took my seat in the Senate, early in F'ebruary, 1855, I have travelled more than thirty thousand miles in fourteen of the free States; I have seen sel; I have listened to many of the ablest men in the head of a woman. The slave could not speak his gratitude, even if he ever felt the beautiful emotion; anor from Michigan [Mr. Cass] mistakes in the idea nay, he knew not even that her voice had ever spoke. She outwent the delicacy of her maidenhood, and enthey were voting for the abolition of servitude in the

So, then, if the Republican party had come into power, it would only restrict slavery in the territories. I think him a little mistaken in his opinion. I certainly have heard Republicans, and quite prominent Republicans, too, claim the Congressional right to abolish slavery in the slave States. But Mr. Wilson not only declares that the Repub-

can party does not now intend to abolish slavery in the slave States, but he says-

When the Constitution was framed, the men who framed it did not intend to give Congress the power to abolish Slavery in the slaveholding States. Opening the Constitution of our country, we find no power specifically granted to Congress to abolish Slavery in these States.' Yet he says elsewhere-

When the Constitution was framed, there was not a man in America who believed that the idea of property in man, to use the words of Mr. Madison, was embodied in that Constitution.' But Mr. Wilson goes much further. He defends

the Union as an End which is to be secured at all haz-

ards, not simply as a Means for the attainment of nobler ends. Thus he says-"When the Republican party was organized, the avowal was made that the Union must be maintained. The declaration of Mr. Webster, "Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable;" the declara-tion of Andrew Jackson, "The Union must be pre-

served," were borne throughout the canvass on all o Here the Union is the Purpose, not the Instrument, for the security of Liberty, but at least as important the Union much for itself; nay, some thought it was a hindrance to both the immediate Welfare and the sucklings of Liberty. Let us be a little indulgent to Among the political men of this party, I wish to future Progress of the People, and did not much care wanted Union for the support of Slavery. The Republicans shouted the old cry, 'Union! Union!' But the old faith in Union, for its own sake, is gone

by; at least, it seems so to me. He goes further yet :-

'In the public press, and before the people every was maintained that we were for the Union; and if any men, North or South, laid their hands upon it, they should die, if we had the power, traitor deaths, and leave traitor names in the history of the Bepublic.'

This passage, it seems to me, has been condemned more harshly than is necessary. He would hang owards his foes. I speak not only of those at home men as traitors who should lay hands on the Union to whose birth and breeding might have taught them at destroy it! Exactly so; but the Constitution declares least truth and good manners, but of the more open what treason is - levying war' Of course, it is to be and public enemies who assailed him with different supposed he would say this. Looked at carefully, it

. We vindicate the rights of the States-the right of the

mskilful hands of his physician—the same who so me such pain. He pledges the Republican Party to malignantly attended upon Mr. Sumner. Congress vindicate the right of the Southern States to hold men now buries whom once she morally expelled. Of old in slavery! Mr. Webster, Mr. Douglas, has said few time, when a warrior went to his grave, men bore his things worse than that. I repudiate the doctrine sword on his coffin. A wise and kind woman suggests The Republican Party will not vindicate the right of that a Bludgeon should be carried on the coffin of the Southern States to hold men in slavery. If it Bully Brooks; let me add, with a revolver laid at does, then the People of the North will tread the Re publican Party in the dust, where the Know Nothings

him here. Mr. Wilson has come to his present posi- of the States must be preserved. Did it admit that tion through a narrow path, which was also steep and any State had a right to do wrong, and that 'right otherwise difficult. A country schoolmaster told me, must be preserved! Has any State a constitutional When Henry Wilson was three and twenty years privilege to prevent the attainment of the Purpose of old, I put him through Colburn's First Lessons.' He the Constitution, to annul the unalienable right to had only one of the great helps to eminence—the one Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness? Whence most commonly overlooked-great personal honor! does such a State derive the privilege? From the In a time of need, Massachusetts wanted an able Sen- Constitution? Does the Constitution, in its provision ator-firm, courageous, progressive. She did not go of means, confer the right to defeat its ends? From to one of the historical families, nor take a great aca- the moral nature of man? Does that moral nature demic man; she went into a shoemaker's shop, and authorise slavery, which is 'an atrocious debasement took HENEY WILSON. Gentlemen, he deserved the of human nature'? Shame on the base, unworthy place,-has he ceased to deserve it now? He has thought! A shoemaker of Massachusetts vindicate lately made a speech, which contains good things. He the 'right' of South Carolina to hold men in slavery!

"consenting to Slavery is a sacrilegious breach of Constitution: we forget its GUARANTEES. Look at this, trust"—with Jefferson, that "one hour of American from the Constitution itself (art. 4, sec. 4), 'the United which we rose in rebellion to oppose '-with Madison, Republican form of government.' The Nation has about the stump; 'it won't die till sundown,' as the boys say of other snakes. It is unconscious; it is a Know-Nothing stump of the once long and glittering Whig tail. The Democratio tail still lives. It is wind the costs me a little pain to repeat here in the sundour of the word to be said, percented up in all the custom-houses, and post-offices, and courts of the whole North,—a huge tail and a side are all the four forces I just now mentioned. In this wing there are two persons whom I wish to say a word of,—one I have often said elsewhere, but it is ever attendant upon a country filled with slaves"—with Monroe, that "Slavery has preyed upon the vitals of the community in all the States where it has existed"—with Montesquieu, that "even that to answer that question, an American is not to go

to the historic past of Greece, Rome, Venice, Holland but to the American Programme of Political ples in the Declaration of Independence; to our Principles gramme of Political Purposes in the Preami Constitution— We, the People of the United S in order to form a more perfect Union, establish tice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for mon defence, promote the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty to ourselves and do ordain and establish this Constitution for ted States of America'; -aye, to the Ideal Just which is dear to the human race, and gets for owed in the Golden Rule of Jesus and the Pn of noble finen. I say, Shame on the Senate vindicates the 'right' of the Southern States men in slavery! All the more shame that he was a shoemaker before he was a Scuator, for his contact with the daily life of common men should have kept his moral instincts fresh and pure. If shoe. makers forget the instinct of humanity, what will dinary Senators do? But I do not give up a man for one ill thing-nat

though so ill as this. Henry Wilson has don noble things; I trust he will do many more. I ha always held him to be a brave, an upright, a just, and an honorable man. He has endured temptar ow. In 1848, when the Whigs nominated Gen Taylor, Mr. Wilson refused to sustain him. He was poor; not very thriving or thrifty, with a family de pendent upon him. He was ambitious of the respec of worthy and respected men. Some Whigs told h they would make him agent in their factory, with a salary of \$2500 or \$3000 to begin with, and mon in prospect, if he would not oppose Gen. Taylor! We don't ask you, said they, to say a word, only to hold your tongue, and let your victuals stop your mouth.' Henry Wilson would not hold his he spoke manfully against the continuous enen ments of the Slave Power, against the corruption of the Whig party.

Last spring, you know what honorable service he performed after his generous colleague had been a foully assaulted. His own life was in peril. I should not here dare tell you how imminent his bodily peril was, nor how he was defended, nor do I care to remember what other Northern men trembled and turned pale. Remember this he cannot now go to his place in the Senate without a revolver in his pocket. Let us be just to his error, also generous to the man; for I trust that, as in times past, he will vet do long and faithful service to the great cause of Humanity. I saw it stated in the newspapers, some time since

that during a debate in the Senate, a Southerner charged Mr. Wilson with saying 'that the slaves had a right to rise in insurrection and cut their masters said so. I do not know his position on that matter, and seldom covet a position other than my own; but I should not have been sorry to be a Son Massachusetts when such a question was asked. 1 would have called the attention of the Senate, of the South, and the world, to my words, and then replied that I not only think, but am sure, that the American slaves have the natural, moral right to rise in insur rection and cut their masters' throats for the sake of freedom, and the time may come when it will be their natural, moral duty to do so; and if I were held in bondage as they are, in the centre of the continent, and a file of men two thousand miles long stood between me and my natural liberty, that would split that thread of life from end to end and secure my natural right to liberty, even if I hewed down a man at every step, and walked blood red from Texas to Canada. It is high time that this was said at Washington and at Boston! Why, what means that pile of stones at Bunker Hill-what the celebration of the great days of the Revolution, and the memory of its men! Well, the Idea of Freedom is destined to prevail-

to prevail in America and become a fact. Many will falter and turn off, but others will come forward and take their places. There may be unity of spirit and diversity of manifestation. It will be one function of this Convention, of these men and women, to quicken the sentiment of Freedom and Philanthropy, another to furnish therefor the appropriate Idea-while the Political Abolitionists organize it into the Fact of institutions. So a part of our work must be to critic the action of others. We have never been charged with excess of lenity to foe or friend. Are we not just enough to be also generous? In the Anti-Slavery Household there must be Fathers and Mothers, yea, Grand-parents also; but likewise babes and the boys and girls; they will be growing while we ionary one of Jacob in the Old Testament myth, has one end in the calm silence of the upper heaven, but the other must needs rest on the poor humble ground. There will be men on all the rounds, and the lower will not always comprehend the higher. But let not him who has climbed as far as Mrs. Foster and Mr. Garrison be over-severe to such as stand lower down, but with faces turned toward heaven. Rather let the lofty cheer and encourage the inexperienced, his voice a trumpet talking with them and saying, 'Come up hither !' In the Commonwealth of Liberty, as in the Kingdom of Heaven, 'there are shallow brooks which lambs may wade, and rivers also where elephants can swim'; but elephant and lamb belong to the same lord, and brook and river seek the same ocean.

DISSOLUTION COPARTNERSHIP.

REUBEN H. OBER retires from our firm this
day, by mutual consent.
The business of the firm will be settled by either of
the late partners. Those indebted will please call and
adjust the same as your as readily. DAVID B. MOREY,

REUBEN H. OBER, THOMAS SMITH. Boston, Jan. 1, 1857.

The business hereafter will be carried on under the style of MOREY & SMITH, who will confine manufacture Block Tin and Britannia Ware; was also keep on hand a general assortment of Glass and Japanned Ware, at Nos. 5 and 7 Haverhill street, and the street of the st Japanned Ware, at Nos. 5 and 7 Havernum would solicit a continuance of the patronage been so liberally bestowed on the late firm. DAVID B. MOREY,

Boston, January 1, 1857.

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